Islamic Studies

Class Three

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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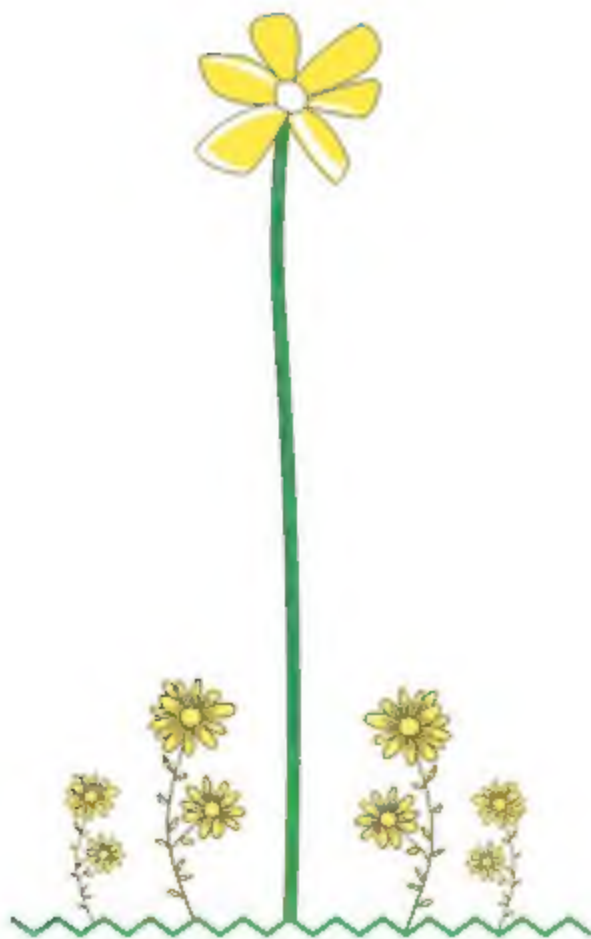
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Preface

Primary level constructs the foundation of education. A set of well-defined targets and properly planned primary education provide strengths to the entire education system. Keeping this in mind, the primary level has been given supreme importance in the Education Policy 2010. Increasing the span and inclusiveness of the primary level, as the developed countries of the world, have been emphasised. Special attention has been given to ensure that no child's access to education is hindered by social and economic status, religion, ethnicity, or gender identity.

The National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) has implemented an integrated curriculum to update primary education. While this curriculum trails the pedagogy and the curriculum of developed countries, it also adopts traditional teaching-learning values of Bangladesh at the same time. This has enabled the education to be more life-oriented and productive. In the context of globalisation, the mental health of the children has also been specially considered in this curriculum.

Textbook is the most important component of curriculum implementation. NCTB has always borne that in mind while designing textbooks for all levels and classes including primary level. Curriculum goals and objectives have been prioritised in the writing and editing of each book. A keen eye has been kept on the diverse curiosity and capacity of the child's mind. Special importance has been given in designing the curriculum and textbooks to make teaching-learning interactive and enjoyable. It is hoped that each book will help in the balanced psycho-physical development of children through educational activities. It will support in acquiring the required skills, adaptability, patriotism and moral values at the same time.

The textbook Islamic Studies is designed for Class Three in alignment with the aforementioned aims and objectives. The main objective of this textbook is to develop the knowledge, skills, and outlook of young learners, helping to bring positive changes in their attitudes. This textbook emphasizes the development and enhancement of students' spiritual, social, humanistic, and moral qualities, while fostering faith in Almighty Allah and practising the ideals of Islam.

Special thanks to the specialists and teachers who worked intensively in writing, editing and revising the textbook. Thanks to those also who have made the textbook attractive to children through its design and illustration. This textbook has been revised to address the need in the changed context of 2024. Due to time constraints, some errors may still exist. Any constructive advice and guidance from the audience will be considered with due importance.

At the end, I wish every success of the learners for whom the book has been produced.

October 2024

Professor Dr. A K M Reazul Hassan

Chairman

National Curriculum & Textbook Board, Bangladesh

Table of Content

First Chapter

The Creator and Creations

The Existence of Almighty Allah

How beautiful our earth is! There is nature and the biosphere in it. There are different types of trees, flowers-fruits, animals, and birds. Look at the picture below. How beautiful it is to look at! Isn't it? Who has created all these?

Who have sewn the dresses we wear? Tailors. Who have built the houses around us? Builders. Nothing happens automatically. So, how did this vast world come out? Surely, someone has created it.

The earth runs in a fixed order. Days come after nights. Seasons of the earth change in the same order too. Monsoon comes after the summer, and the spring after the winter. Who is the Creator of this order?

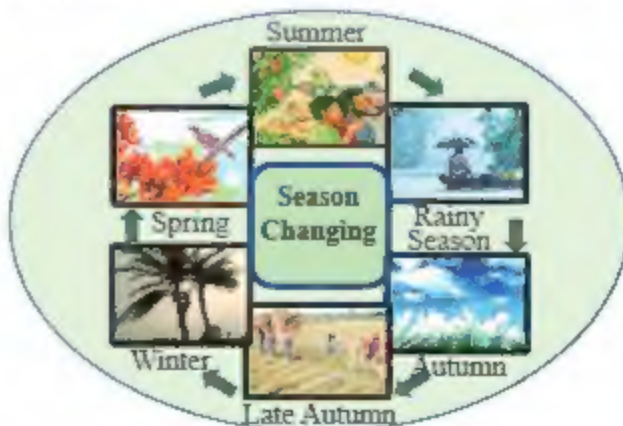
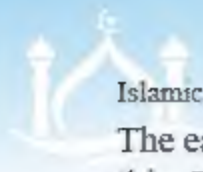



Image: Season changes according to particular order

The earth, we see, is not the only creation. There is a vast universe beyond this. There are the sun, the moon, the stars, etc. Those also move in the same order. The moon and the sun rise and set in the same order. Who controls all these orders?

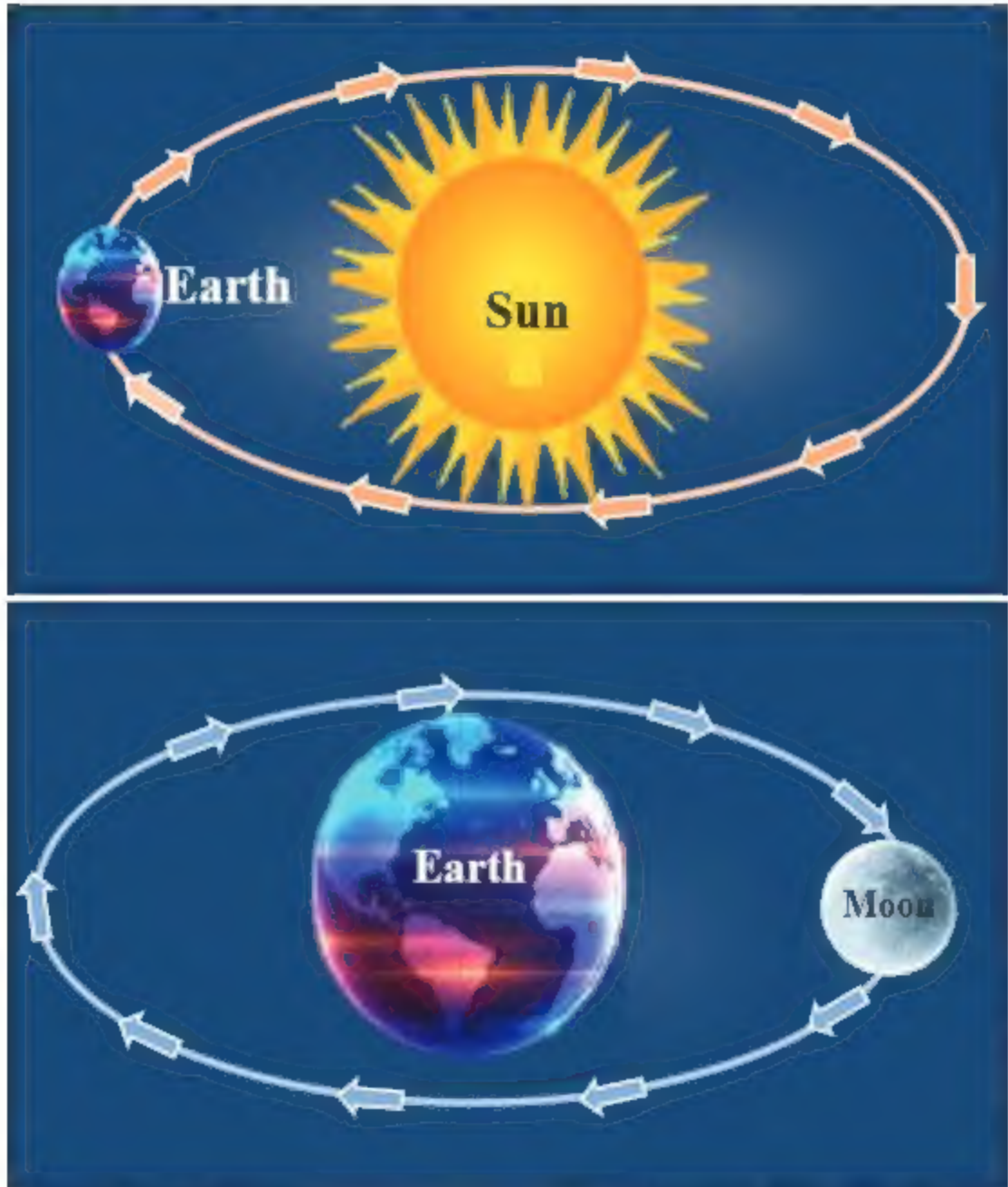



Image: Scenery of rotation of sun, moon, and the earth according to the fixed order

Allah is the creator of our earth and other creations. After creating the whole world, He has also controlled the operation of it. The universe runs in His decree. In this regard, He says in the Holy Qur'an:

وَالشَّمْسُ تَجْرِىْ لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَّهَا ۚ ذٰلِكَ تَقْدِيْرُ الْعَزِيْزِ الْعَلِيْمِ ۝

Transliteration: Wash-shamsu tajree limustaqarril laha; zaalika taqdeerul 'Azeezil 'Aleem

Meaning: And the sun runs his course for a period determined for him: that is the decrees of (Him), the Exalted in Might, the All-Knowing. (Surah Yaseen: Verse 38)

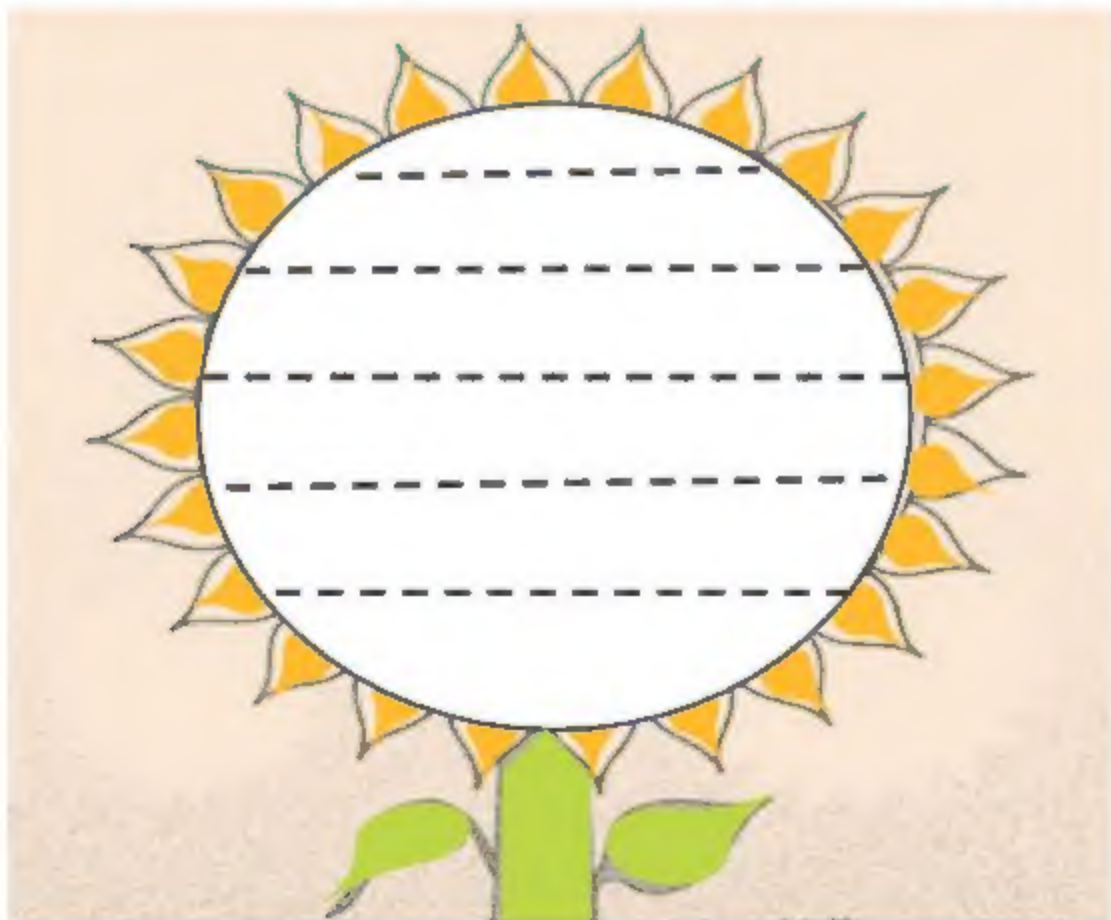
We can perceive about the existence of Almighty Allah by observing these orders in the universe. We can strengthen our *Iman* and faith in Him. Loving Almighty Allah, we will practice His *Ibadat* (Worship).

A. Let us read the content and think. Match the information on the right and left sides below drawing line. Let us complete the task individually.

There is a vast universe	in their fixed orbit
Almighty Allah is the	He also commanded the operation of it
The moon, the sun, the planets, the stars move	by the command of Almighty Allah
Almighty Allah created the whole world and	beyond this earth
Seasons change on the earth	Creator of sky, air, soil and water
Observing the order of the vast universe	we can perceive the existence of Almighty Allah

B. Let us put the correct word in the blank. Let us complete the task in pairs.

1. ………..... has created the sky-air, moon-sun, trees, etc.
2. Sky, moon, stars, sun etc. run in the fixed………....
3. By observing the order of the vast universe, we can learn about the ……….....of Allah.
4. We can ………....our faith and trust in Almighty Allah.
5. We can practice ….......….of Almighty Allah by loving Him.

C. List five objects in nature which are operated in the same order. Write the names within the flower below. Let us do the work in a group.

Identity of Iman

Iman is an Arabic word. It means having faith. To have faith in Almighty Allah, Angels, Scriptures of Allah (Asmani Kitab), Nabi and Rasul (Messenger), *Akhirat*, the good and bad of destiny and faith in the resurrection is called *Iman*. The fundamental aspects of *Iman* are:

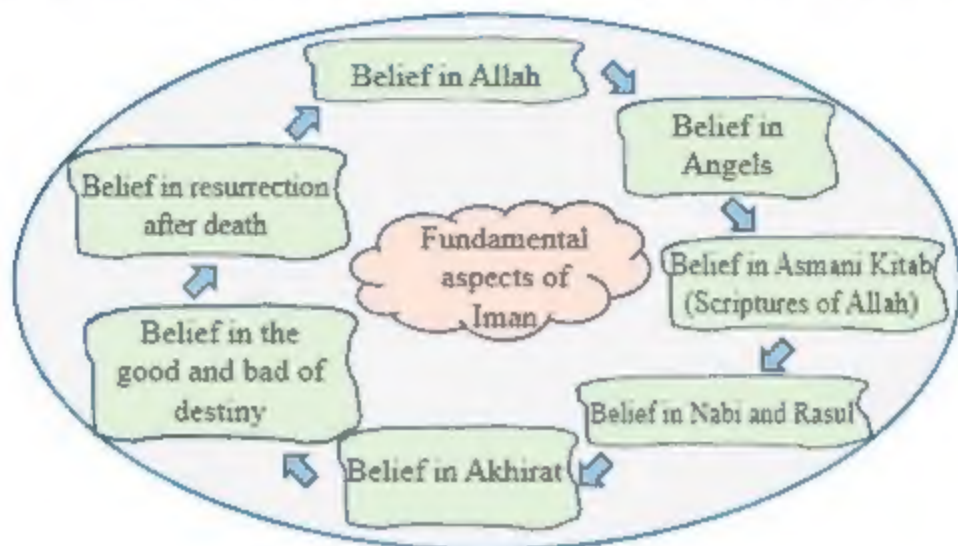



Image: Fundamental aspects of Iman

The person who believes in the above aspects is called Mu'min or believer. A person with *Iman* becomes humble and modest. He keeps himself away from doing bad deeds. He expresses gratitude to Almighty Allah. By obeying His commands, he practices *Ibadat* of Allah.

Iman-e-Mujmal

We strengthen our *Iman* by reciting Kalimah. *Iman-e-Mujmal* is such a type of Kalimah. It is the gist of *Iman*.The transliteration and meaning of *Iman-e-Mujmal* are given below:

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَائِهٖ وَصِفَاتِهٖ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيْعَ اَحْكَامِهٖ وَاَرْكَانِهٖ

Transliteration: Amantu billahi kama hua biasmaihi wa sifatihi wa qabiltu jamy'a 'ahkamihi wa arkanihi

Meaning: I believed in Allah as He is in His names and attributes, and I accepted all His provisions and His pillars (of Faith)

A. Now, we will read the content and arrange sequentially the fundamental aspects of Iman given below. Let us do the task individually.

(1) Faith in good and bad of destiny, (2) Faith in Asmani kitab, (3) Faith in Akhirat, (4) Faith in angels, (5) Faith in Almighty Allah, (6) Faith in Nabi and Rasul, (7) Faith in the resurrection

Faith in Almighty Allah

B. Let us make a list of five good deeds of a believer. Let us do it in pairs.

C. We will read Iman e- Mujmal and recite. Let us fill in the blanks with correct words.

Amantu------------ Kama hua biasmaihi wa---------- wa qabiltu jamy'a ----------wa-------------.

Meaning: I --------- in Allah as He -------- in His names and ---------, and I accepted all His provisions and His ---------. (of Faith).

Identity of *Ibadat*

Everyday we hear the sweet sound of *Azan* from the mosques around us. We go for *Salat* hearing that *Azan*. We fast throughout the month of Ramadan. We do these all to worship Allah. The Almighty Allah is our Creator. To worship Him with faith is our responsibility.

We pray, fast, respect the elders and love the youngers. Alongside, we do many other good deeds including helping the destitute. We do these all to worship Allah.

The meaning of the word *Ibadat* is obedience. *Ibadat* means being obedient to Allah through the abidance of His commands and prohibitions in our daily lives. The main objective of *Ibadat* is to attain the satisfaction of Allah.

Ibadat is to do any activity which is directed by Allah and it is done aiming at achieving His satisfaction. Even studying, eating, staying clean, moving and sleeping- these are also *Ibadat*. If we follow the ways directed by Allah and His Prophet, He will be satisfied and will reward us in this world and *Akhirat*.

Five Fundamental Principles of Islam

The five fundamental principles of Islam are *Iman, Salat, Zakat, Sawm and Hajj*.

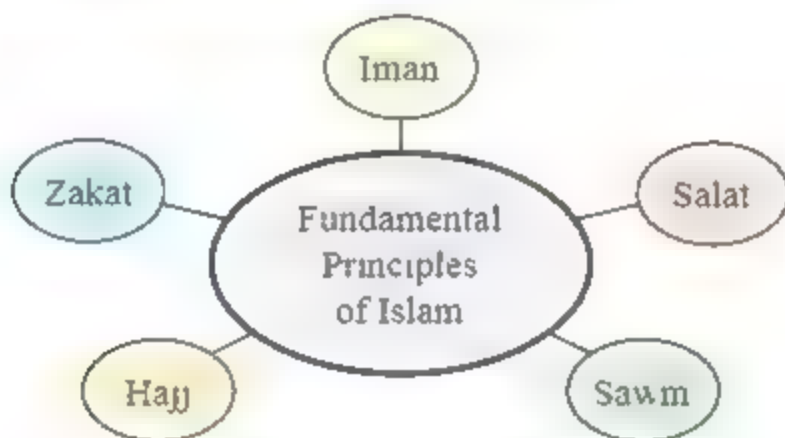



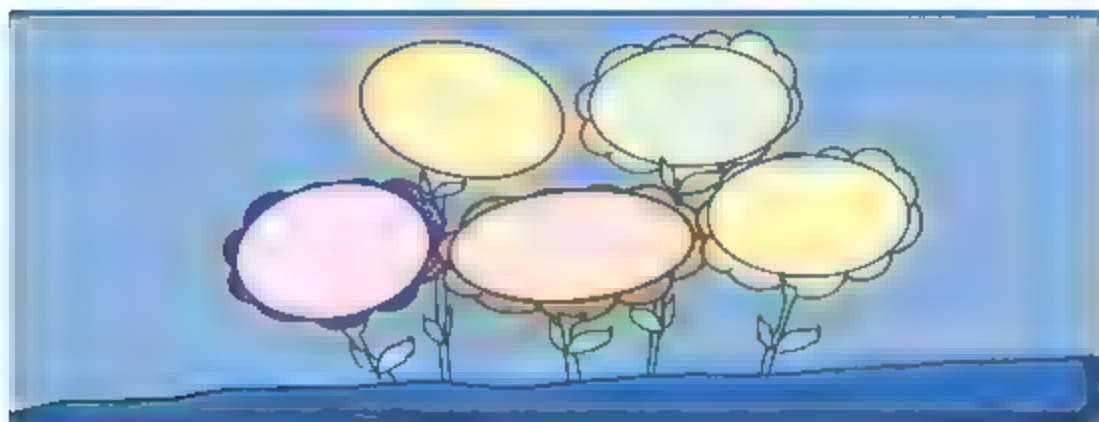
Image: Five fundamental principles of Islam

Iman is the most important principle among the five fundamental principles of Islam. After having *Iman*, the most important *Ibadat* for the Muslims is *Salat*. *Salat* means to pray. From the age of seven, it is mandatory for every Muslim to say *Salat* five times every day.

Fasting is called *Sawm* in Arabic. *Sawm* means to abstain from. Abstaining from eating, drinking and doing anything forbidden from dawn to dusk is called *Sawm*. It is farz (obligatory) for every Muslim to perform *Sawm* in the whole month of Ramadan.

Hajj means to wish or to determine. A Muslim has to go to holy Makkah to perform *Hajj*. It is farz to perform *Hajj* for every physically and financially capable Muslim man and woman.

The word *Zakat* means to purify. By donating assets through *zakat*, the assets are made purified. *Zakat* is the right of the poor from the rich.

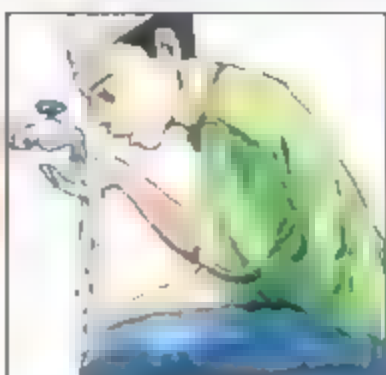
A. Let us read the content. We will fill in the blank boxes below, writing the five fundamental things of Islam sequentially. Let us do the task individually.

B. Let us tell the five fundamental principles of Islam with meaning and find out the meanings from the right side. Let us do the task in pairs.

Iman	To pray
Salat	To purify
Sawm	To wish or determination
Hajj	To abstain
Zakat	To establish faith

C. Which activities besides five fundamental elements are *Ibadat* ? Let us write down five of such *Ibadat*. Let us do the task in groups.

Importance of Purity and Cleanliness

To worship the Almighty Allah we need to be pure and clean. We have to do wadu and take a bath to be pure. We clean certain parts of our body by Wadu and the whole body by taking bath. The farzes of *Wadu* are washing hands, washing full face, massaging head and washing legs.

Washing hands

Gargling

Cleaning the nose

Washing the face

Washing hands including elbow

Massaging head

Washing the feet

Image: Process of wadu

There are three main activities in *Ghasl* (bathing). These are to gargle, to clean the nose and to wash the whole body. Moreover, it is needed to brush the teeth every morning and night, to cut the nails of hand, to cut the hair if gets long, to clean urine and stool, dirt and dust to stay clean. It is also needed to wash the clothes whenever they get dirty. We have to keep our houses and their surroundings, school, playground, roads etc. clean. For our healthy life, it is necessary to stay clean everyday. We can remain clean in many ways.

Purity and cleanliness keep our mind happy. We can remain free from diseases. In Al-Qur`an, Allah has appreciated those who remain clean. Prophet (S.) has said "Purity is a part of *Iman*." He also said, "Purity is the key to *Salat*."

A. Let us read the content and separate the activities of *Wadu* and *Ghasl* from the followings. Let us complete the task individually.

(1) washing hands, (2) gargling , (3) reaching water to nostrils , (4) washing face, (5) massaging head, (6) washing legs, (7) washing full body

A. We will read the contents. Arrange the main activities of *Wadu* and *Ghasl* in sequence and demonstrate them through role play. Let us complete the task individually.

Principal works of Wadu			
1	2	3	4

Principal works of Ghsul		
1	2	3

B. Let us discuss the activities we will do to remain clean in daily life in pairs and make a list of them.

The Importance of *Salat*

Let us look at the picture below. What are the boy and girl doing in the picture?

Image: Standing in *Salat*

Muslims pray five times a day. Prayer is called '*Salat*' in Arabic. *Salat* means to pray. *Salat* is the most important act of worship after Iman. There are specific times and rules for *Salat*. *Salat* is obligatory for each healthy Muslim man and woman since the age of seven. *Salat* has to be performed at the appointed time every day. One has to recite Sana and Qirat in *Salat*. Ruku, Sijdah and other activities have to be done by reciting specific Tasbih.

Significance of *Salat* is immense in Muslims' lives. *Salat* is performed at specific times and rules every day. And thus we learn discipline and punctuality. We have to do Wadu before *Salat*. Throughwhich, we gain purity and remain neat and clean. *Salat* refrains from all kinds of evil deeds. In the holy Qur'an, Almighty Allah says, "Surely prayer forbids indecency and evil." (Surah Al-'Ankabut: 45)

The Prophet (S.) said, "If there is a river infront of the house of anyone of you and he took a bath in it five times a day would you notice any dirt on him"? The compinions said, "Not a trace of dirt would be left." The Prophet (S.) said, "That is the example of the five prayers with which Allah annuls evil deeds." Thus, if we pray, we will get Jannat in the *Akhirat*.

Names of the Five Daily *Salat*

Salats are to be prayed five times a day. For *Salat*, there are specific waqt (time) to perform. The names of the five times *Salat* are-

(1) Fajr ; (2) Zuhr ; (3) Asr ; (4) Maghrib and (5) Isha.

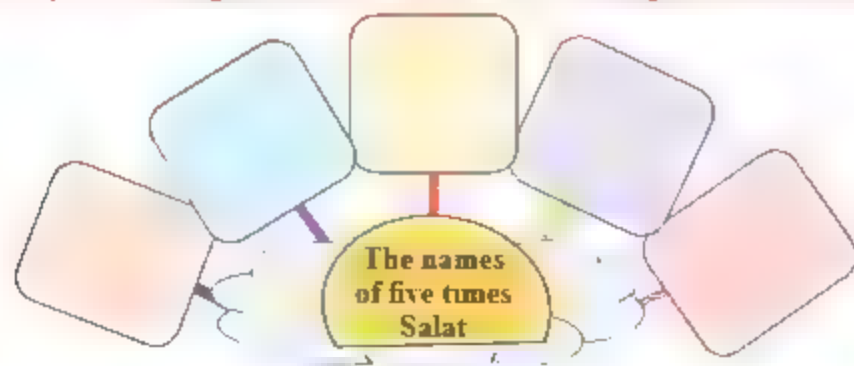
We will practice *Salat* regularly in accordance with the above fixed times.

A. We will read the content. Let us put the correct word/words in the blanks. We will complete the task individually.

Muslims pray .... waqt of *salat* daily. Namaz is called .... in Arabic. *Salat* means .... *Salat* is the most important .... after Iman. There are specific .... and .... for *Salat*. *Salat* is .... for adult and healthy Muslim men and women. .... has to be prayed at the appointed time every day. One has to recite .... in *Salat*. One has to do .... before *Salat*.

B. We will write five sentences describing the importance of *Salat*. Let us complete the task in pairs.

1. ____________________
2. ____________________
3. ____________________
4. ____________________
5. ____________________

C. Let us say the names of the *Salat* of five times and arrange them sequentially according to the times. We will do complete the task in group.

Sana and Tasbih

We must learn some *Dua* to perform *Salat*. These include reciting Sana and Tasbih of Ruku and Sijdah. In this lesson, we will learn the reciting of Sana and the Tasbih of Ruku-Sijdah.

Reciting Sana

We should start *Salat* by saying Takbir-e-Tahrima. Then, we have to tie our hands (on belly chest) and recite the Sana. Sana means praise. To recite Sana is a Sunnah. Sana is as follows.

Sana	Transliteration	Meaning
سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ	Subahanaka Allahumma wa bihamdika	O Allah! Describing and praising Your Holiness
وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ	Wa tabarakasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka	Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty
وَلَا إِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ	Wa la ilaha ghairuka	There is none worthy of worship but You

Tasbih of Ruku and Sijdah

We are to recite Tasbih in Ruku. The Tasbih of Ruku is-سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيْمِ
Transliteration: Subhana rabbiyal 'azeem. Meaning: Glory be to my Rabb (Allah), the Greatest.

We are also to recite Tasbih in Sijdah. Tasbih of Sijdah is-سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلٰى
Transliteration: Subhana rabbiyal a'la. Meaning: Glory be to my Rabb (Allah), the Exalted.

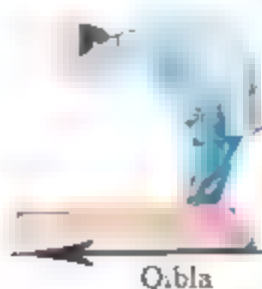



Image: Ruku in *Salat*

Image: Sijdah in *Salat*

A. Let us recite Sana loudly. We will arrange the following sentences of Sana in order. Let us complete the task individually.

Wa la ilaha ghairuka. Subhanaka allahumma wa bihamdika Wa tabarakasmuka wa ta`ala jadduka.

B. We will recite Sana. Let us mark the correct meaning and match drawing the lines. We will complete the task in pairs.

Sana	Meaning
Subhanaka allahumma wa bihamdika	There is none worthy of worship but You.
Wa tabarakasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka	O Allah! Describing and praising Your Holiness
Wa la ilaha ghairuka	Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty

C. Let us recite Tasbih of Ruku loudly. We will fill in the blanks with the correct word words. Let us complete the task individually.

Subhana . . . azeem. Meaning: .. be to my Rabb (Allah), the Greatest.

D. Let us recite the Tasbih of Ruku and Sijdah. We will write the Tasbih of Sijdah picking the correct words from the following box. Let us complete the task individually.

Tasbih of Sijdah. Subhana rabbiyal -------

azeem
a'la

Surah

We have known that reciting of Sana and Tasbih are necessary to pray *Salat*. Similarly, it is necessary to recite some Surah-Quraat in *Salat* too. In this lesson, we will learn Surah Al-Falaq with correct transliteration and its meaning. Surah Al-Falaq consists of five verses in total.

Surah Al-Falaq (سُوْرَةُ الْفَلَق)

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

(Bismillahir rahmanir rahim)

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

Verse No	Surah Al-Falaq	Pronunciation	Meaning
1	قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ○	Qul a oozu birabbil falaq	Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of daybreak,
2	مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ○	Min sharri maa khalaq	from the evil of that which He created,
3	وَ مِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا وَقَبَ○	Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab	and from the evil of the night when it grows dark,
4	وَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثٰتِ فِى الْعُقَدِ○	Wa min sharrin naffasaati fil uqad	and from the evil of blowers in knots,
5	وَ مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ○	Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad	and from the evil of an envier when he envies.

A. Let us recite Surah Al Falaq loudly. We will arrange the sentences of Surah Al Falaq below in order. Let us complete the task individually.

Wa min sharrin naffasaati fil 'uqad. Qul a'oozubirabbil falaq. Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad. Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab. Min sharri maa khalaq

B. We will recite Surah Al Falaq loudly. Let us mark the correct meaning and match drawing the lines. We will complete the task in pairs.

Surah Al-Falaq	Meaning
Qul a'oozubirabbil falaq	from the evil of that which He created.
Min sharri maa khalq	and from the evil of an envier when he envies.
Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab	and from the evil of blowers in knots
Wa min sharrin naffasaati fil 'uqad	and from the evil of the night when it grows dark,
Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad	Say. I seek refuse in the Lord of daybreak.

Surah An-Nas (سُوْرَةُ النَّاس)

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

(Bismillahir rahmanir rahim)

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

Verse No	Surah An-Nas	Transliteration	Meaning
1	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ○	Qul a'oozu birabbin naas	Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind.
2	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ○	malikinnaas	the Sovereign of mankind.
3	إِلَٰهِ النَّاسِ ○	ilaahinnaas	the *Ilah* (God) of mankind.
4	مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ○	min sharril waswaasil khannaas	from the evil of the retreating whisperer.
5	الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ○	allazee yuwaswisu fee sudurinnnaas	who whispers [evil] into the breasts of mankind.
6	مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ○	minaljinnati wannaas	from among the jinn and mankind."

A. Let us recite Surah An Nas loudly. We will arrange the sentences of Surah An Nas below in order. Let us complete the task individually.

Min sharril waswaasil khannaas. Minal jinnati wan naas. malikin naas allazee yuwaswisu fee sudoorin naas. Qul a'oozu birabbin naas. ilaahin naas

B. Let us recite Surah An Nas loudly. We will identify the correct meaning and match drawing the lines. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Surah An-Nas	Meaning
Qul a'oozu birabbin naas	From the evil of the retreating whisperer.
malikin naas	From among the jinn and mankind
ilaahin naas	Who whispers [evil] into the breasts of mankind.
min sharril waswaasil khan naas	The Sovereign of mankind.
Allazee yuwaswisu fee sudoorin naas	Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind.
Minal jinnati wan naas	the *Ilah* (God) of mankind.

Recitation of the Holy Qur'an

The Holy Qur'an is the word of Almighty Allah. It contains instructions for us to live correctly and nicely. Moreover, there are many *Sawabs* (rewards) in its recitation. Ten *Sawabs* (rewards) are attained for reciting one letter of the Qur'an. The Prophet (S.) said, "The best of you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches others." In this lesson, we will learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an.

Introduction to the Arabic Alphabet

The language of the Holy Qur'an is Arabic. There are 29 letters in total in Arabic. We will be able to recite the Holy Qur'an if we learn these letters. We read Bangla or English alphabet from left to right. But we have to read the Arabic letters from right to left. We will learn the Arabic letters and their transliteration from the chart below.

Arabic Alphabet Chart

Haraf Number	Haraf	Bangla Transliteration
1	ا	Alif
2	ب	Ba
3	ت	Ta
4	ث	Sa
5	ج	Jim
6	ح	Ha
7	خ	Kha
8	د	Dal
9	ذ	Zal
10	ر	Ra
11	ز	Za
12	س	Sin
13	ش	Shin
14	ص	Swad
15	ض	Dwuad
16	ط	Twa
17	ظ	Zwa
18	ع	'Ayin
19	غ	Gaain
20	ف	Fa
21	ق	Qaf
22	ك	Kaf
23	ل	Lam
24	م	Mim
25	ن	Nun
26	و	Waw
27	ه	Ha
28	ء	Hamzah
29	ي	Ya

Letters with Nuqtah and without Nuqtah

Letters with Nuqtah

In Arabic Alphabet, there are 15 letters with Nuqtah out of 29. Some Arabic letters contain dots below or above. These dots are called Nuqtah. The list of letters with Nuqtah is as follows:

Numbers and Place of Nuqtah	Number of Harf	Haraf
One Nuqtah below	2	ب ج
One Nuqtah above	8	خ ذ ز ظ غ ف ض ن
Two Nuqtahs below	1	ي
Two Nuqtahs above	2	ت ق
Three Nuqtahs above	2	ث ش

Letters without Nuqtah

In Arabic Alphabet, there are 14 letters without Nuqtah out of 29. The list of letters without Nuqtah is as follows:

ط	ص	س	ر	د	ح	ا
ء	ه	و	م	ل	ك	ع

A. We will read the content. Let us identify the letters by writing their transliteration in the chart below.

Haraf	English Transliteration	Haraf	English Transliteration
م		ط	
ب		ظ	
غ		ع	
ف		ث	
ج		ص	
ن		ق	
خ		ز	
ك		ل	
ذ		ي	
ض		ش	

B. We will write the correct letter in the blank space. Let us complete the task in pairs.

ح		ث		ب	ا
س		ر	ذ		خ
ع	ظ		ض		ش
م		ك	ق		غ
ي			ه		ن

C. We will arrange the following random letters in order. Let us complete the task in groups.

ح	ل	ه	ص	ز	ك
س	ب	ن	ذ	ء	م
ث	ظ	ف	ض	ج	ي
ر	خ	ا	ق	ط	غ
ش		د	ع	و	ت

D. We will say the letters with Nuqtah and without Nuqtah separately and write them in the chart below. Let us complete the task in groups.

letters with Nuqtah	letters without Nuqtah

Harakat

To recite the Holy Qur'an, one has to learn Harakat. Harakat is a sign, if attatched to Arabic letters, we will be able to pronounce the words of the Holy Qur'an correctly

Zabr ـَ , Zer ـِ , Pesh ـُ

1. When Zabr (ـَ) is given on any letter, it is pronounced as 'a'. For example

نَ	مَ	هَ	لَ	قَ	فَ	عَ	صَ	سَ	رَ	دَ	جَ	تَ	اَ
Na	Ma	Ha	La	Qa	Fa	'a	Sa	Sa	Ra	Da	Ja	Ta	'a

2. When Zer (ـِ) is given under any letter, it is pronounced as 'ee'. For example

نِ	مِ	هِ	لِ	قِ	فِ	عِ	صِ	سِ	رِ	دِ	جِ	تِ	اِ
Nee	Mee	Hee	Lee	Qee	Fee	'ee	Swee	See	Ree	Dee	Jee	Tee	'ee

3. When Pesh(ـُ) is given on any letter, it is pronounced as 'u'. For example:

نُ	مُ	هُ	لُ	قُ	فُ	عُ	صُ	سُ	رُ	دُ	جُ	تُ	اُ
Nu	Mu	Hu	Lu	Qu	Fu	'u	Swu	Su	Ru	Du	Ju	Tu	'u

A. We will read the content and say what the three Harakats are. Let us see the letters with Zabar (ـَ) at the chart below and write their transliteration in the blank space.

دَ	خَ	حَ	جَ	ثَ	تَ	بَ	اَ
طَ	ضَ	صَ	شَ	سَ	زَ	رَ	ذَ
مَ	لَ	كَ	قَ	فَ	غَ	عَ	ظَ
			ىَ	ءَ	هَ	وَ	نَ

B. Let us see the letters with Zer (ِ)at the chart below and write their transliteration in the blank space.

دِ	خِ	حِ	جِ	ثِ	تِ	بِ	اِ
طِ	ضِ	صِ	شِ	سِ	زِ	رِ	ذِ
مِ	لِ	كِ	قِ	فِ	غِ	عِ	ظِ
			یِ	ءِ	هِ	وِ	نِ

C. Let us see the letters with pesh (ُ) at the chart below and write their transliteration in the blank space.

دُ	خُ	حُ	جُ	ثُ	تُ	بُ	اُ
طُ	ضُ	صُ	شُ	سُ	زُ	رُ	ذُ
مُ	لُ	كُ	قُ	فُ	غُ	عُ	ظُ
			یُ	ءُ	هُ	وُ	نُ

D. Let us practice the transliteration of the same letters with Zer, Zabar and Pesh (ـِـ , ـَـ , ـُـ). We will complete the task in groups.

Asmani Kitab

Almighty Allah has sent many Nabi and Rasul to the earth throughout the ages. He has also sent down the Asmani Kitab to the messengers There is guidance in these Kitabs for mankind. Kitab means book. There are 104 Asmani Kitabs. Among those 4 are the main ones

The main Asmani Kitabs are 1 The Tawrat. 2 The Jabur: 3. The Injeel. and 4. Al-Qur'an. The Prophets upon whom these books were sent down are as follows:

1. Hazrat Musa (A). The Tawrat was revealed upon him.
2. Hazrat Dawood (A): The Jabur was revealed upon him.
3. Hazrat Isa (A). The Injeel was revealed upon him.
4. Hazrat Muhammad (S.). Al-Qur'an was revealed upon him

There are also Asmani Kitabs that are small in size They are called *Sahifa* These are 100 in number and the Prophets upon whom they were revealed are as follows.

- Hazrat Adam (A.) 10 Sahifas were revealed upon him.
- Hazrat Shish (A.). 50 Sahifas were revealed upon him.
- Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) 10 Sahifas were revealed upon him.
- Hazrat Idris (A.). 30 Sahifas were revealed upon him.

The Holy Qur'an was revealed upon Prophet Muhammad (S) As we believe in The Holy Qur'an. in the same way. we also have to believe in those Asmani Kitabs that were revealed to the previous Prophets Because those books have been revealed by Allah and they also contained Allah's rules and guidance for the past nations

A. Let us read the content. We will make a list of 4 main Asmani Kitabs revealed upon the Prophets. Let us complete the task individually.

B. Let us match the Asmani Kitabs with the Prophets revealed upon. We will complete the task in pairs.

Name of the four Prophets	Asmani Kitabs
Hazrat Musa (A.)	The Al-Qur'an
Hazrat Dawood (A.)	The Injeel
Hazrat Isa (A.)	The Jabur
Hazrat Muhammad (S.)	The Tawrat

C. Let us write the number of Sahifas revealed upon each Prophet respectively. We will complete the task in groups.

Name of the Prophets	Number of Sahifas
Hazrat Adam (A.)	
Hazrat Shish (A.)	
Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)	
Hazrat Idris (A.)	

The Holy Qur'an is a Complete Code of Life

The Al-Qur'an is our holy scripture. It is a complete code of life. It contains all the rules and regulations we need to lead our lives. Almighty Allah says, "We have not neglected in the Kitab (scripture) a thing." (Surah Al An'am 38). How we would lead our life, what activities we would do, and how the Almighty Allah would be pleased- everything is written in this Holy Book.

How we would perform *Ibadat* had been described in the Holy Qur'an. How we would do good deeds and refrain from evil deeds are also mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. The Qur'an also teaches us how we would treat our parents, siblings, relatives, and neighbours. The Qur'an also teaches us how we would show love, respect, compassion, and tolerance to all people irrespective of religion or caste. The Qur'an orders us strictly to be respectful to justice and the rights of others. The Qur'an also contains instructions on the responsibilities what we would perform towards biosphere and nature, including this earth. There is necessary *Hedaet* (guidance) in the Holy Qur'an as to what activities we would perform to succeed in the life hereafter. As there are commands to do good deeds in the Holy Qur'an, similarly there are commands to refrain from any action that is harmful for society. Such as, hurting others, torturing, killing, fighting, stealing, robbing, consuming alcohol, taking interest and bribery, etc.

Thus, everything is described in the holy Qur'an for our peaceful and successful life. That is why the holy Qur'an is called a complete code of life.

We will follow the rules of the holy Qur'an in all activities of our daily life. We will always speak the truth. We will refrain from evil deeds. We will respect our parents and elders. We will love the younger ones. We will develop friendly relationship with our classmates. We will stay away from envy, vanity, malevolence, and finding fault with others. We will refrain from quarrellings and beating one another. We will be benevolent to others. What we will consider good for us, will also consider good for others. What we will dislike for us, will also dislike for others. We will take care of humans, nature, and biosphere. Above all, we will worship Allah, the Almighty.

A. Let us read the content and think about it. We will write five sentences describing the holy Qur'an as a complete code of life. Let us complete the task individually.

B. Let us make a chart of five Dos and Don'ts according to the teachings of the Holy Qur'an. We will complete the task in pairs

	Do's according to the teachings of the Holy Qur'an	Don'ts according to the teachings of the Holy Qur'an
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Exercise

1. Tick (√) the correct answer:

a.) Who has created the universe?

1. Prophets and Messengers
2. Almighty Allah
3. Angels
4. No creator

b) What does 'Iman-e-Mujmal' mean?

1. Message
2. Amal
3. Worship
4. Faith in brief

c) What does worship encourage us to do?

1. To obey humans
2. To obey angels
3. To obey jinns
4. To obey Almighty Allah

d) What is performing Hajj?

1. Farz
2. Wajib
3. Sunnah
4. Mustahab

e) What is the Tasbih of Ruku?

1. Subhana rabbial a`la
2. Subhana rabbial azeem
3. Subhanallah
4. Alhamdulillah

f) Which one is the language of the Holy Qur`an?

1. Persian
2. Urdu
3. Arabic
4. English

g) How many letters are there in Arabic alphabet?

1. 27
2. 28
3. 29
4. 30

h) How many Harakats are there in Arabic language?

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5

i) How many Asmani Kitabs are there in total?

1. 104   2. 105

3. 106   4. 107

j) What is the name of the last Asmani Kitab?

1. The Tawrat   2. The Jabur

3. The Injeel   4. The Qur'an

2. Fill in the blanks:

a. Through giving Zakat, rights of ----------- are fulfilled.

b. Purity is a part of -----------.

c. There are -------- Farzes in Wadu.

d. Salat prevents from all kinds of ---------- actions.

e. Among the 29 Arabic letters, --------- letters have no Nuqtah.

f. The Holy Qur'an provides beneficial ------------ for us.

g. The ------------- was revealed to Hazrat Isa (A.).

h. In all our daily actions, we will follow the ----------- regulations.

3. Let's match by drawing lines:

Left side	Right side
We can know about the existence of Almighty Allah	from the wealth of the rich.
The word Iman means	must be read from right to left.
Zakat is the rightful due of the poor	one needs to learn the Harakat.
Our minds feel good	is called a complete code of life
The Arabic letters	we learn discipline and punctuality
To recite the Holy Qur'an.	by keeping neat and clean.
The total number of Asmani Kitab is	to repose faith.
We must believe in the books of	the previous Prophets too.
The Holy Quran	by observing the order of the universe.
Through Salat.	104

4. Identify true or false:

a We can know Allah's existence through observing the universe (True/False)

b Every action done with the intention of pleasing Allah is considered worship. (True/False)

c Wadu does not help us to stay neat and clean. (True/False)

d To complete a fast, Sana and Tasbih must be recited. (True/False)

e There is no need to have faith in the Asmani Kitabs of previous Prophets. (True/False)

5. Answer in brief:

a. Write down three qualities of a Mu'min (believer).

b. Write down the names of five main Ibadats

c. Write down three benefits of purity.

d. Write down the names of the five Waqt (times) for Farz Salat.

e. Write down five letters without Harakat.

f What is the Tasbih of Sijdah?

g. What does the word 'Falaq' mean?

h. What is Harakat?

i. How many main Asmani Kitabs are there?

j. What is the total number of Sahifahs?

6. Descriptive questions:

a Describe how we can perceive the existence of the Creator.

b Make a list of ways to maintain purity in daily life.

c. Describe the benefits of Salat.

d Write down the Arabic letters.

e Write the names of the Prophets to whom the main four Asmani Kitabs were revealed.

Second Chapter

To Follow the Ideal Lives of Nabi, Rasul (Messenger) and Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S.)

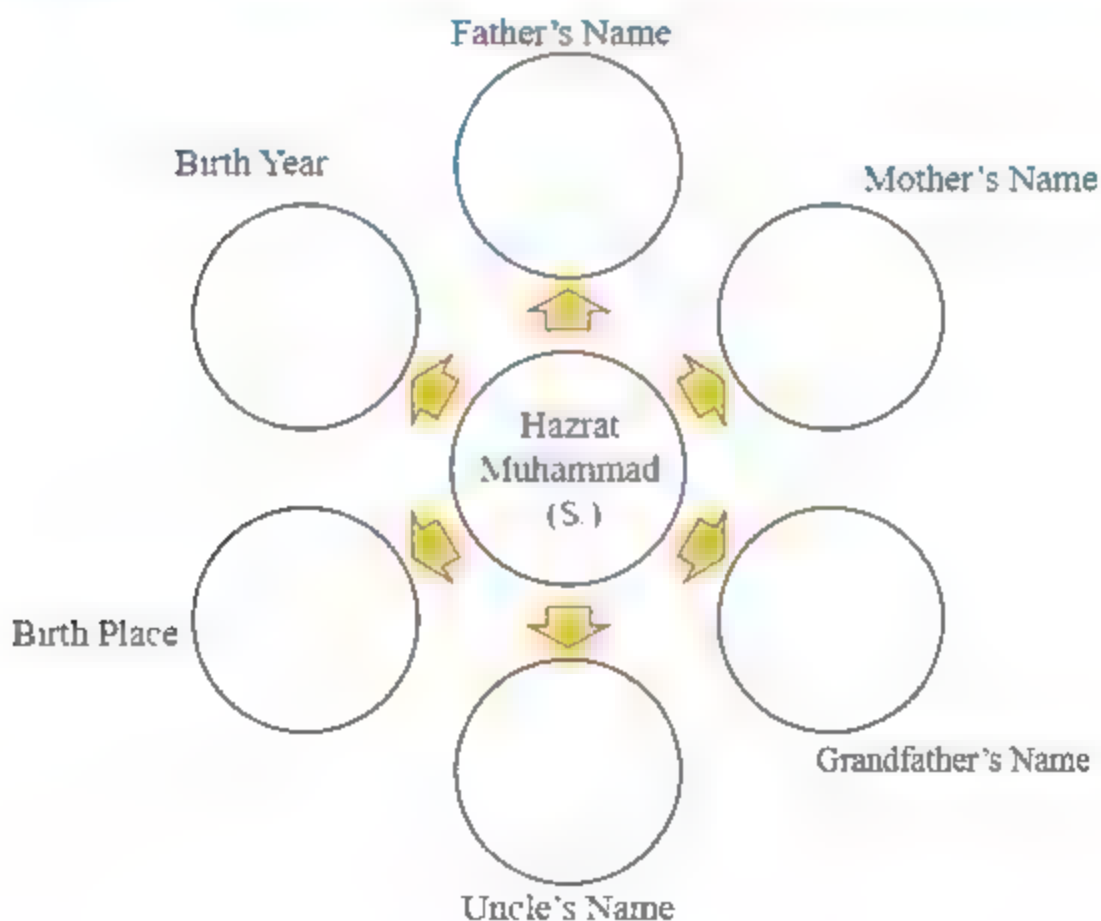
A Brief Biography of the Great Prophet Muhammad (S.)

It was almost one thousand four hundred and fifty years ago. A baby was born at Makkah city in Arabia in 570 AD. His grandfather named him Muhammad. His father's name was Abdullah, and his mother's name was Amina. His father died before his birth. His suckling mother, Halima, brought him up after his birth. The child Muhammad came back to his mother at the age of five. But, the child did not stay with his mother for long. His mother died too when he was six years old. Then, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib, brought him up. At the age of eight, his grandfather died as well. Then, his uncle Abu Talib took the responsibility of the child Muhammad (S.).

Muhammad (S.) was modest, calm and quiet in nature since his childhood. He behaved well with all his seniors and juniors. He never showed vanity in his attitude. He never insulted or belittled anyone. He used to stick up for people's happiness and sorrow and help them. At that time, the condition of Arabia was very bad. They were engaged in various mischieves. There were constant fights and conflicts among different tribes. There was no peace in the society at all. So, at his young age, Muhammad (S.) formed an organisation called 'Hilful Fudul' with other Arab youths. He tried to restore peace in the society.

He got married to Hazrat Khadija (R.) when he was twenty-five years old. At that time, he would sometimes go to the cave of Mount Hera to meditate. He was then a middle-aged man, forty years old. He was bestowed Prophethood in the cave of Mount Hera. He then invited everyone to worship the One Allah. He urged everyone to turn away from lies and the evil deeds. As a result, his opponents began to inflict tyranny and anarchy on him in various ways. The Prophet (S.) continued to work with unbounded patience and mental strength. Gradually, more people started responding to the call of the Great Prophet (S.).

At one time, the dark age of Arabia came to an end under his leadership. The message of Islam spreaded out far and wide. Islam was established as a religion of peace and equality. By that time, he reached at the end of his life. At last, he died in Madinah at the age of 63 in 632 AD.

A. We have learnt about the childhood of the Prophet Muhammad (S.). Let us do the following task now. We will fill in the circles below giving information about his childhood. We will complete the task individually.

B. Let us discuss what we have learned about the childhood of the Prophet (S.) in our own words in pairs groups. We will list the tasks done by him in order below.

C. The following table shows the different periods of the life of Hazrat Muhammad (S.). Let us discuss in groups and write what he did at what age.

Following the Ideals of the Great Prophet Muhammad (S.)

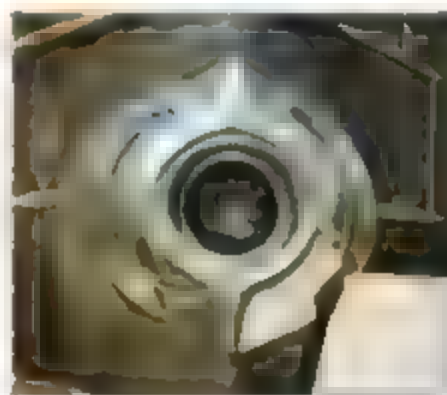
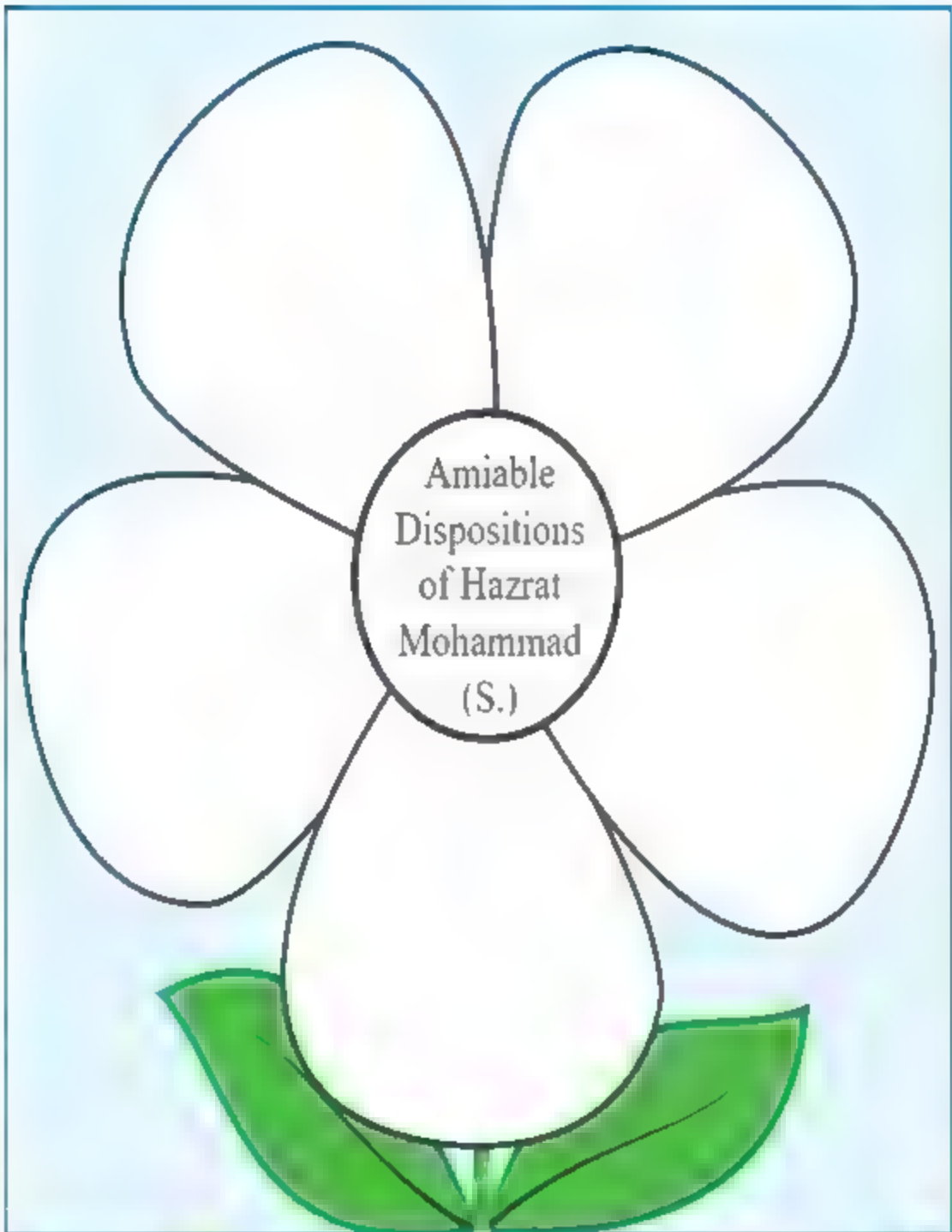
The Prophet Muhammad (S.) was a man of high ideals. His ideals are to be imitated and followed by us. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an, "You have indeed in the Messenger of Allah the best ideals" (Surah Al Ahzab 21). In the previous lesson, we have learned that the Great Prophet (S.) was modest, calm and quiet in nature from his childhood. He did not show vanity. He used to stand by the side of people's happiness and sorrow and cooperate them. He had extraordinary leadership qualities. He had infinite patience, mental strength, and prudence.

He always spoke the truth. He always kept the promises. So, everyone kept trust on him. That is why everyone in Makkah called him "Al-Amin". Everyone relied upon him. Once, during the renovation of *Ka'ba Sharif*, there was a need to reset the Hajar-e-Aswad (Black Stone). There were many tribes in Arabia. The question arose, "Who would reset the stone?" Every tribe wanted to have the honour of resetting it. A quarrel began among them over that. They decided that everyone would accept the decision of the man who would enter the Ka'ba first in the next early morning. Hazrat Muhammad (S.) entered the Ka'ba first the next morning. Everyone became happy. All of them were hopeful that Al-Amin's decision would be the best one. Muhammad (S.) then placed the stone on his own cloth. Then, one person from each tribe took the edge of the cloth, and Muhammad (S.) asked them to take it to the proper place in the Ka'ba. Thus, the people of Makkah were saved from a conflict. Everyone became very pleased.

Hazrat Muhammad (S.) was very industrious. He did his work of his own. He disliked to waste time in idle. Once, he found a physically able man begging. He bought an axe for the begger. The Great Prophet (S.) asked him to earn by cutting and selling wood instead of begging.

Image: Hajar-e-Aswad

Before his Prophethood, the baby girls in Arabia would be buried alive. He prevented the killing of baby girls. He urged to establish the rights and dignity of women. His suckling mother Hazrat Halima (R.) visited him occasionally. As soon as he saw her, the Great Prophet (S.) used to stand up to pay respect to her. He used to let Hazrat Halima (R.) sit on spreading his turban or wrapper.

Academic year 2025

A. Let us discuss in groups the qualities and works of the Great Prophet (S.). Then, arrange them serially to make a flower of qualities.

We have learnt that a number of amiable dispositions have been revealed through the life and works of the Great Prophet (S.). These qualities are the ideals for us. We should follow these ideals to conduct our lives.

The Ideals of Hazrat Muhammad (S.) that can be Followed:

- We should be modest in behaviour. We will not show vanity. We will not disgrace or belittle anyone. We will behave well with all seniors and juniors.
- We will help people. We will stick up for their happiness and sorrow. We will support the needy. We will inquire of the neighbours.
- We will always speak the truth. We will not tell a lie. We will try to keep the promises given to others.
- We will try to maintain peace and order in our surroundings. We will take the initiative to make others maintain peace. We will try to resolve conflict if there is any.
- We will work hard. We will not be lazy by any means. We will do our work ourselves. We will participate spontaneously in different work at home or in school.
- We will respect our mothers, sisters, other women including classmates. We will help them in work.
- We will do different activities at home, school or in the neighbourhood. Taking all the people together, we will accomplish the work properly. We will be involved with all that work with patience and mental strength.

B. Let us list the ideals of Hazrat Muhammad(S.) that we practice according to his lifestyle. We will complete the task individually.

Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.)

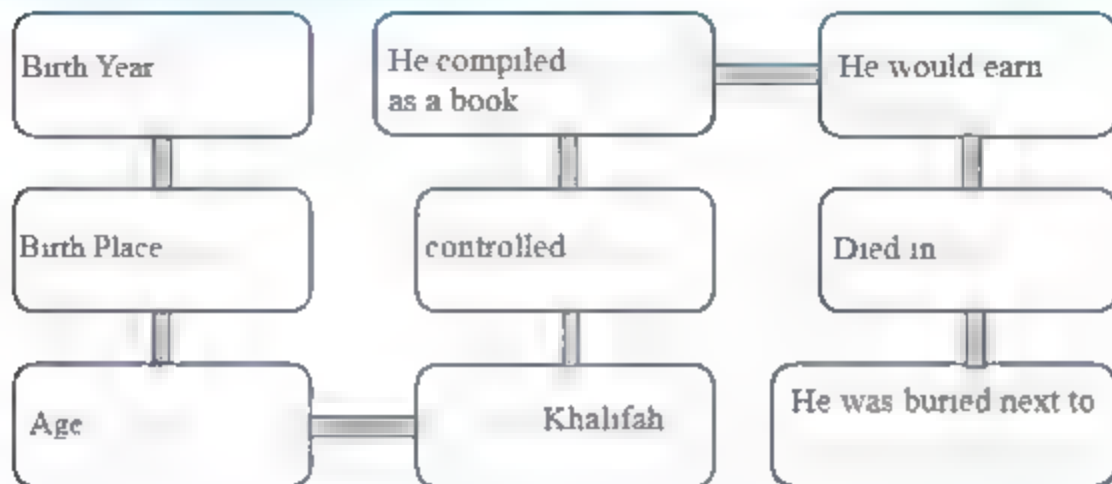
Identity

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) was the first Khalifah of Islam. He was born in 573 AD at Makkah in Arabia. He had, since his childhood, an intimate friendship with Hazrat Muhammad (S.). Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) was the first among the adult men to accept Islam. He stayed with the Great Prophet (S.) in all situations of happiness and sorrow. He trusted and loved the great Prophet (S.)

He was elected as the first Khalifah of Islam after the death of Hazrat Muhammad (S.). At that time, several problems arose in Arabia. Some people claimed themselves as prophets, some left Islam as a religion, and others refused to pay Zakat. The Khalifah's efforts brought order back to Islam. Besides, he was the first to take the initiative to compile the Holy Qur'an and publish it in a book form.

Image: The Holy Qur'an as a Book

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) used to earn by doing business. However, after becoming Khalifah, he gave up business as people advised. He then fully concentrated on running the state affairs. He used to receive a small allowance from the state treasury to maintain his family. He died in 634 AD at the age of 61. He was buried next to the Great Prophet (S.) in Madinah.

A. We have learnt about Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.). In the light of this, let us fill up the flow chart below.

B. We have learnt about Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.). Let us write orderly the work he did. Let us do the task in pairs.

The works done by Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)

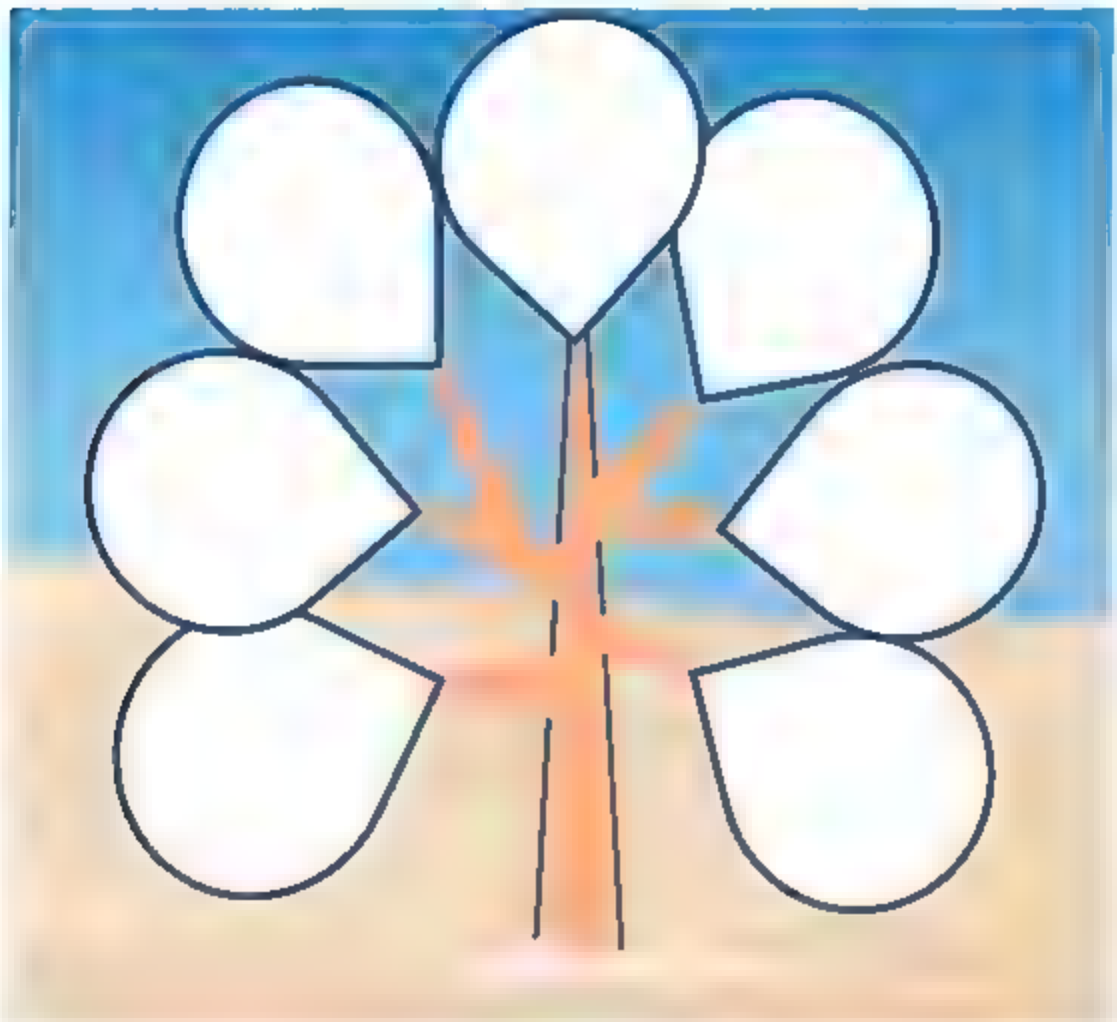
To Follow the Ideals of Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.)

Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) was a man of ideals to follow. As a person, he was charitable, kind, and benevolent. He used to stick up for the Great Prophet (S.) and other companions in all dangers. During the War of Tabuk, he placed all his wealth in front of the Great Prophet (S.) so that he could spend those in the service of Islam.

He used to help the poor and helpless people around him. During his Khilafat, there was a helpless old woman in Madinah. She was blind. She had no relative to look after her. Khalifah Umar (R.) started looking after her. One day, he found someone who had come to the old lady's house, cared for her, and left before he arrived. The same thing happened on the following day as well. He asked the old lady about the person. But he could not know his name. The next day, he had arrived and kept himself hidden before the person came. Then, he saw that Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) came and cared for the old lady.

The most significant characteristics of Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) were his performing duty properly and accountability. After being elected as Khalifah, he told the people present there, " If you find that I am leading in the right direction, cooperate with me. If you find, I am leading in the wrong direction, warn me." He always tried to accomplish his duties in a rightful manner.

He was a patient and prudent man. He steered the wheels of Islam during the crucial time with patience and determination. As a result of his efficient leadership, the problems that arose after the death of Hazrat Muhammad (S.) were solved. The Islamic State grew stronger and began to expand beyond Arabia. That is why he is called "The Saviour of Islam" too. The name of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) will shine brightly in the history of Islam because of all these qualities.

A. Let us discuss in groups the qualities and work of Abu Bakr (R.). Then, make an 'Ideal Tree' by arranging them.

The ideals that we can practice according to the lifestyle of Abu Bakr (R.) are as follows:

- We will be kind to others and try to do good to others. We will try to stick up for the needy people as much as possible.
- We will provide necessary assistance to poor, helpless and old people. We must donate as per our ability. We will try to maintain the confidentiality of our donations.

- We will perform our duties properly at home or school. We will not show any negligence in performing our duty.

- We will be patient while facing any problem. We will face the problems with patience and mental strength. We will try to deal the problems and keep everyone united.

B. Let us decide in groups what we will do to practice the ideals of Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) and write them in the chart below.

Exercise

1. Tick (√) the correct answer:

a) In which year was Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.) born in?

1. 560 AD
2. 580 AD
3. 570 AD
4. 590 AD

b) Who emphasized the protection of the rights and dignity of women the most?

1. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
2. Hazrat Umar (R.)
3. Hazrat Muhammad (S.)
4. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)

c) What kind of character did the Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.) have?

1. Solemn
2. Angry
3. Calm and humble
4. Restless

d) Who is called 'The Savior of Islam'?

1. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
2. Hazrat Muhammad (S.)
3. Hazrat Umar (R.)
4. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)

e) What kind of character did Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) have?

1. Harsh
2. Arrogant
3. Cruel
4. Compassionate

f) "If I do the right thing, assist me, if I go astray, warn me." Who said this?

1. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
2. Hazrat Umar (R.)
3. Hazrat Uthman (R.)
4. Hazrat Ali (R.)

2. Fill in the blanks:

a. The Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.) was a man of excellent --------

b The Prophet (S.) would show respect to his foster mother Halima (R.) by ------------ as soon as he saw her

c Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) was the ------------ Khalifah of Islam.

d Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) was a charitable. kind and ------------ person

e Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) took the initiative to ----------- the Holy Quran

3. Let's match by drawing lines:

Left side	Right side
In ancient Arabia. girl children	for his patience and skilled leadership
The qualities of the Prophet (S.)	to the Prophet Muhammad (S).
Hazrat Abu Bakr's (R.) name will remain bright	were buried alive.
The Hajar-e-Aswad was reset	ideals for us
To spend in the Battle of Tabuk. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) handed over all his wealth	by the Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.).

4. Identify true or false:

a Hazrat Muhammad (S.) possessed immense patience and strong willpower (True/False)

b The Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S) formed the 'Hilful Fudul' (True/False)

c The life ideals of the Prophet (S.) are exemplary for us. (True/False)

d Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) used to help the poor and helpless (True/False)

e Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) used to receive a much greater allowance from the state treasury. (True/False)

5. Answer in brief:

a. What benefit do we gain from knowing the biographies of the Prophet Muhammad (S.) and his companions?

b. Why did the Quraish call Hazrat Muhammad (S.) Al-Amin?

c. What is Hilful Fudul?

d. Why is Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) called 'The Savior of Islam'?

e. What qualities did Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) possess?

6. Descriptive questions:

a. Write about how you will follow the ideals of the Prophets and Messengers by knowing their biographies.

b. Prepare a list of how you will follow the ideals of the Great Prophet (S.).

c. Describe how you will follow the ideals of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)

Third Chapter

To Acquire Moral and Humane Qualities

Identity of Moral and Humane Qualities

We live in a society. We need to follow some specific rules and regulations. As a result, our good relationship with other people is established. To follow these principles is our moral quality. Because of having these qualities, we respect our elders. It makes them happy, and they become affectionate to us.

We are human beings. We feel unhappy when someone around us is in danger. We move forward to help him/her. This is our humane quality. As human beings, we do much better by standing beside other people's happiness and sorrow. For example, we help the helpless and poor people. We do this because of our humane quality.

The word Akhlaq appears in the Hadith. The word Akhlaq means character. *Akhlaq* is of two types – *Akhlaq-e-Hamidah* and *Akhlaq-e-Zamimah*. *Akhlaq-e-Hamidah* means admirable character, and *Akhlaq-e-Zamimah* means disgraceful character. *Akhlaq-e-Hamidah* are our moral and humane qualities.

The examples of *Akhlaq-e-Hamidah* are compassion, generosity, patriotism, truthfulness, honesty, reverence, mutual respect, benevolence, sacrificing attitude, etc. We will always follow these qualities.

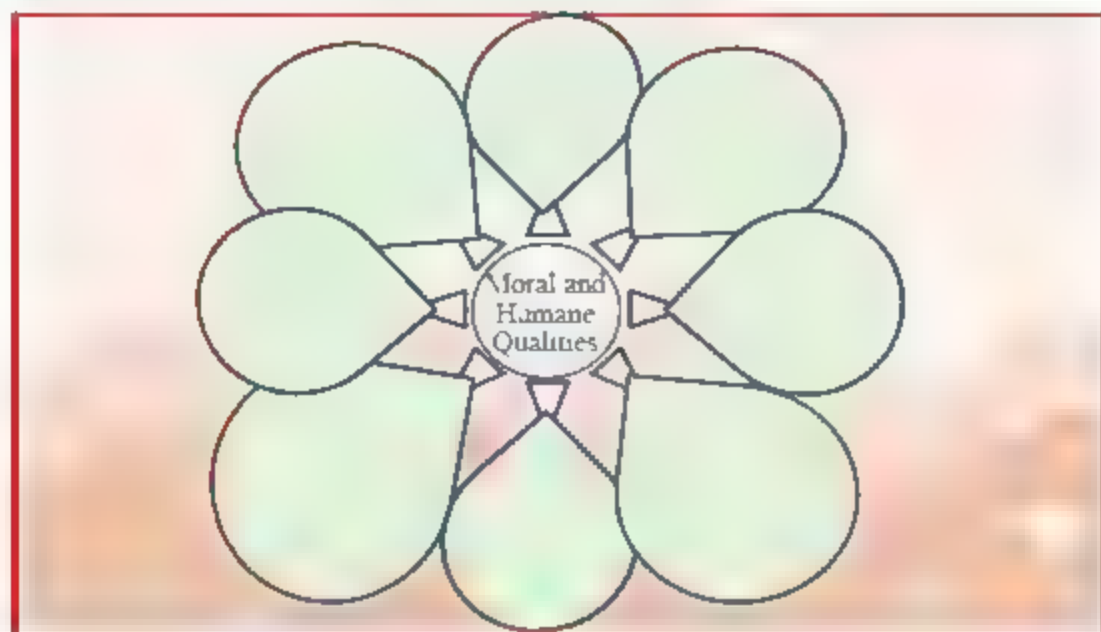
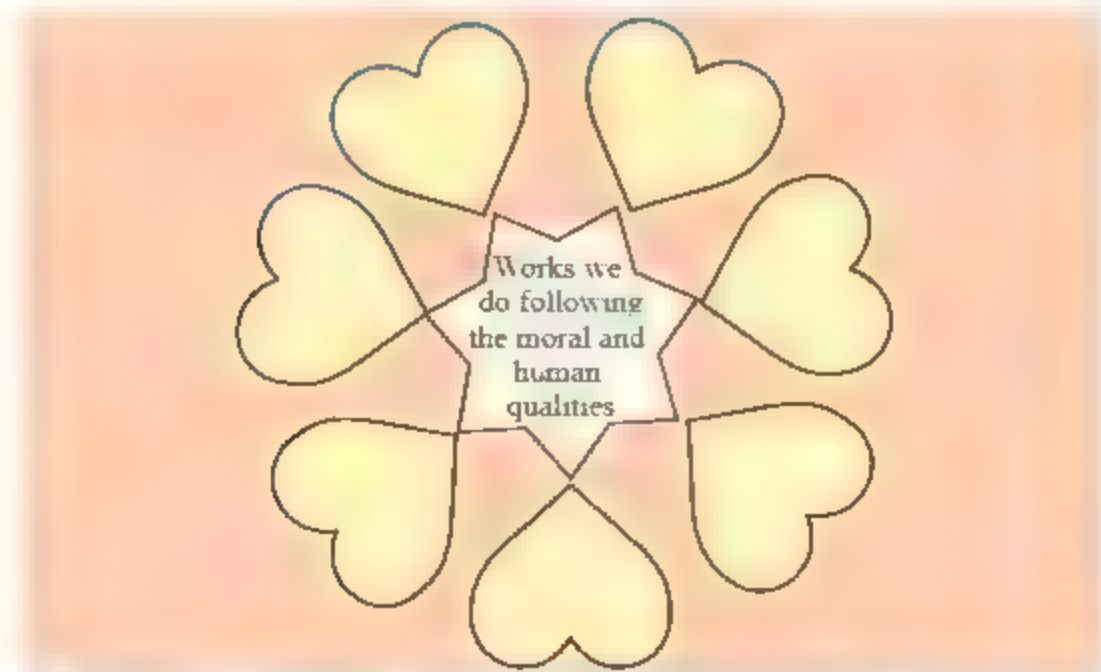
Akhlaq e-Zamimah are harmful. The examples of *Akhlaq e-Zamimah* are lying, backbiting, quarrelling, vilifying, stealing, not returning other's lost items, etc. We will always refrain from doing these actions.

The Prophet (S.) said,

Pronunciation: Innama buithtu liutammima makarimal akhlaq

Meaning: I have been sent to perfect good manners.

So, we will always try to build good character. We will internalize the ideals of Prophet Muhammad (S.). We will listen to our parents. We will help our classmates. We will behave well with the guests. We will serve people. We will show kindness to all living beings. We will always speak the truth. We will follow the right path. We will not tell a lie. We will not commit sin. We will give Salam (Greetings) to all.

A. We will tell what the moral and humane qualities are and make a list of them. Let us complete the task in pairs.

B. We will write in the flower's petals what we do at our homes following the moral and humane qualities. Let us complete the task individually.

Empathy

We feel unhappy when our near and dear ones are in danger. We feel empathy with them and come forward to help them. Many of them sometimes get mentally broken when they fall into hardships, dangers and monetary problems. Feeling their pains and being sympathetic with them is called empathy. So, the purpose of empathy is to be kind to people's sufferings, feel them and help them in times of danger.

Through empathy, the problems of helpless people are solved, and good relationships are established among all people in society. Therefore, there are instructions in Islam regarding empathy.

The Prophet (S.) said:

إِرْحَمُوْا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمْكُمْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ

Transliteration: Irhamu man fil ardi yarhamukum man fissamai

Meaning: Be merciful to those who are on the earth and the one who is on the heaven will do mercy upon you.

The Prophet (S.) was an orphan. He was empathetic towards orphans and loved them as his children. Once, he was returning home after Eid prayer. At that time, he saw a child crying in a corner of the field. The Prophet (S.) went to the boy and asked him why he was crying. The child said, "I don't have parents." The Great Prophet (S.) took him home with great affection. Afterwards, Muhammad (S.) called his wife Hazrat 'Ayesha (R.) and said, "O 'Ayesha! I have brought you a present on this Eid day. Here's your gift." Hazrat 'Ayesha (R.) was very pleased having the boy. Without delay, she immediately bathed and dressed him. Then, let him eat to his satisfaction. The Prophet (S.) told the boy, "We are your parents from today." The boy was happy to hear the words of the Great Prophet (S.)

One night the Khalifah Hazrat Umar (R.) went to the lanes of Madinah to inquire about the subjects. While roaming he saw a starving family. The hungry children of the family were crying. Their mother was boiling water in an empty pot. The Khalifah wanted to know why the children were crying. The children's mother said that there was no food in their house. They were crying because of hunger. The mother said, "I am boiling the water in the empty pot so that they may think that I am cooking food. In this way, they would fall asleep after waiting for food." The Khalifah became very hurt. He brought food from the government storehouse and gave it to that family.

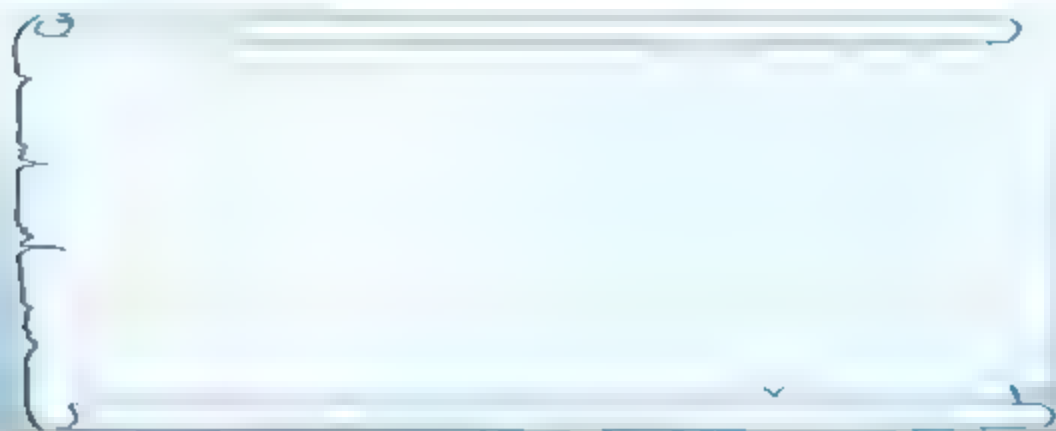
We will be empathetic to the distressed people too. We will come forward to help them. We will help those who are in need among our classmates. We will behave well with our classmates as well. We will help them in any problem. We will always keep them happy and behave with them like brothers and sisters. Thus, we will express empathy towards them in this way through various activities.

A. Let us match the information from the left to the right sides drawing lines below. We will complete the task individually.

Left Side	Right Side
1. If someone is in danger	when they fall into hardships, dangers and monetary problems.
2. People sometimes get mentally broken	the problems of helpless people are solved.
3. Through empathy	means the empathy
4. Being empathetic to feel other's pain	He who is in heaven will be empathetic to you.
5. Be empathetic to the people of the world	we feel unhappy

C. Let us write in the specific space of the 'Tree of Empathy' below what work of empathy we will do for the needy.

Generosity

Generosity is a humane quality of human beings. A person possessing this quality is called generous. Generosity means being tolerant to others' words, actions and thoughts. Forgiving people and being benevolent to others is also called generosity.

The Great Prophet (S.) was generous in words, actions and behaviour. He always mixed with others in an open mind. He used to talk to people with a smiling face. Everyone was impressed by his sweet words. His companion Hazrat Anas (R.) said, "I had served the Prophet (S.) for ten years. Objecting to any of my work, he never said to me, why you did so or why you did not do so."

The Great Prophet (S.) also showed generosity to people of other religions. He gave them the freedom to practice their religion freely. Once, when a non-Muslim urinated in the Masjid-e-Nabawi some of his companions got angry. The Great Prophet (S.) told the companions, "Let the man urinate and pour a bucket of water over his urine."

The companions of Muhammad (S.) were also generous and benevolent. Once, a man gave a goat's head to a companion as a gift. He saw that his neighbour was more needy. So, he gave the head to that neighbour. The neighbour did not keep the head and gave it to someone more needy than him. Thus, the goat's head returned to the house of the first companion again.

We will follow the quality of generosity in our daily lives. If someone borrows money from us and does not repay it on time, we will give him time without getting angry with him. It is also a kind of generosity. We will encourage others to be brave in danger, give food to the hungry, give clothes to the dressless, help the blind to cross the road, talk to others with a smiling face, help the elderly people or the weak, be charitable, show politeness and generosity in words and deeds and treat everyone with tolerance.

A. Let us write down what we have learnt from the story of generosity of the Prophet (S.) and the companions. We will complete the task individually.

B. Let us make a list of what we will do by practicing the quality of generosity. We will complete the task in groups.

C. Let us collect the list of generosity based activities completed by friends. Now, we will perform role play practicing these tasks. We will complete the task in groups.

Patriotism

Patriotism means to love one's own country. It means to perform one's own duties and responsibilities properly loving one's own country for her development.

Prophet Muhammad (S.) used to love his native land. He migrated from his native land Makkah to Madinah. While leaving Makkah, his tears rolled down from his eyes. He was repeatedly looking back at Makkah saying, "O Makkah! I love you. How dear you are to me! I would never have left you if my people had not forced me out."

After *Hijrat*, he accepted Madinah as his country. He used to love Madinah. He tried his best to establish peace in Madinah and for her development. He enacted the Madinah Charter to restore peace in the turmoiled Madinah.

Image: Respecting the national flag is a symbol of patriotism

Bangladesh is our native land. Our beloved motherland was not independent before. Loving the country about 3 million people sacrificed their lives for the sake of her freedom. We will pray for those who were martyred. Freedom fighters risked their lives to fight for the independence of the country. We will respect them. We will love the people of our country. We will work for the welfare of our country. We will perform our responsibilities properly for the development of our country. We are students. Studying is our prime responsibility. We must study well. Then, we will be able to contribute to the development of the country. We will teach those at our home who are not educated. We will help them in all good deeds.

We will help if someone is in danger We will also love the nature and animal world of the country We will take care of them. We will plant trees We will garden flowers and vegetables We will take part with the elders in the clean-up campaign.

A. Let us read the content thoroughly and put the correct words in the blanks below. We will complete the task individually.

1. Patriotism is to .... one's own country.
2. The Great Prophet Muhammad (S.) loved his. . .. .
3. ...... people sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country
4. Studying is our main. . . . .
5. We will also .... nature and the animal world.

B. Let us discuss the event of the Prophet (S.) and others' patriotism. We will write a paragraph on " Patriotism in Islam." We will complete the task in pairs.

C. Let us write what kind of work we will do for the country by following the ideals of Islam in the table below We will complete the task in groups.

D. Let us do the role play of the work, we will do loving the country being inspired by the ideals of Islam. We will complete the task in groups.

Exercise

1. Tick (√) the correct answer:

a) Which of the following is a moral quality?

1. Helping the helpless
2. Respecting elders
3. Being empathetic to others' happiness and sorrows
4. Helping the poor

b) What is the meaning of the word 'Akhlaq'?

1. Truthful
2. Character
3. Service-oriented
4. Helpful

c) What is the Arabic term for moral and humane qualities?

1. Akhlaq-e-Zamimah
2. Truthfulness
3. Good conduct
4. Akhlaq-e-Hamidah

d) What kind of quality is helping others by feeling their sorrow?

1. Tolerance
2. Endurance
3. Empathy
4. Truthfulness

e) Which one of the following is an example of generosity?

1. Speaking the truth
2. Being tolerant of others' words and actions
3. Distinguishing between right and wrong
4. Being honest in deeds

f) What is it called when everyone sincerely fulfills his or her own duties for the development of the country?

1. Patriotism
2. Good conduct
3. Generosity
4. Empathy

2. Fill in the blanks:

a Akhlaq-e- ---------- is harmful.

b The Great Prophet (S.) said, "I have been sent to perfect ------------- manners."

c. The Great Prophet (S.) was ----------- towards orphan children.

d Forgiving people and being benevolent are also -------------

e Patriotism is love for one's ------------- country

f Hazrat Muhammad (S.) ------------- his own country

3. Let's match by drawing lines:

Left side	Right side
In society, we must follow	to be compassionate to people's sufferings.
An example of Akhlaq-e-Zamimah is	towards people of different faiths
The purpose of empathy is	"O Makkah! I love you."
The Prophet (S.) showed generosity	not returning a found item
The Prophet (S.) was repeatedly looking back at Makkah saying,	our prime responsibility.
Studying is	specific rules and regulations

4. Identify true or false:

a Akhlaq-e-Zamimah is our moral and humane quality. (True/False)

b The problems of helpless people are solved through empathy. (True/False)

c Generosity means being tolerant of others' words, actions, and thoughts. (True/False)

d Performing one's duties properly for the development of the motherland is patriotism. (True/False)

e The Prophet (S.) used to love his birthplace. (True/False)

5. Answer in brief:

a. What do moral and humane qualities mean?

b. What is meant by empathy?

c. Define generosity.

d. What does patriotism mean?

e. What should we do being inspired by patriotism?

6. Descriptive questions:

a. Make a list of tasks you will do being empathetic towards each other

b. Describe the generosity of the Prophet (S.)

c. Describe the patriotism of the Prophet (S.).

Fourth Chapter

Religious Harmony

Good Relationship with the Followers of Other Religions

Religious harmony means staying together with people of all religions, not to harm anyone and to help each other. Religious harmony is necessary for the peace and prosperity of society. Religious harmony makes people of all religions tolerant and compassionate.

We are Muslims. Our religion is Islam. There are also the followers of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and other religions who live around us. They are our classmates, neighbours, friends and teachers. We must develop a good relationship with the followers of other religions. Thus, it will maintain religious harmony among us.

We can build good relationship with the people of other religions through various activities. For example, helping each other, staying together, taking care of neighbours who belong to other religions, helping them in times of danger etc.

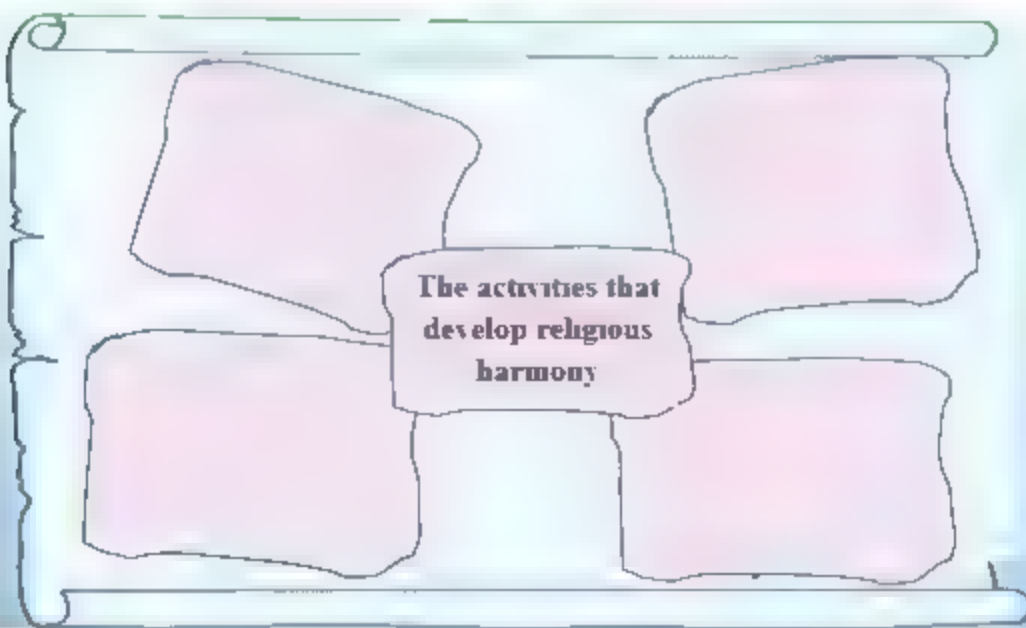
The Great Prophet (S.) established good relationship among the followers of other religions in Madinah. He formulated the Charter of Madinah or Madinah Sanad. It is a written contract among the followers of different religions aimed at establishing peace in Madinah. The followers of other religions participated in this Sanad. After that, people of different religions practiced their respective religions in Madinah freely. They lived in harmony. They helped each other.

Image: Calligraphy of Madinah Sanad

We will maintain religious harmony with the followers of other religions We will build up a good relationship with them. We will not harm them. We will help and cooperate them. We will stay together with them peacefully

A. Let us read the text and check whether the sentences in the content below are right or wrong. We will do the task individually.

Serial No	Contents	Right Wrong
1	Religious harmony means staying together with the followers of all religions peacefully	
2	Only the followers of Islam live in our country	
3	The Prophet (S.) established religious harmony in Madinah	
4	Religious harmony is not needed for peace and prosperity of society	
5	The name of the Sanad establishing religious harmony in Madinah is Madinah Sanad	

B. Now we will describe what activities we can do to develop a good relationship with the followers of other religions. Let us complete the task in groups.

Tolerant Behaviour towards the Followers of other Religions

Followers of different religions including Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, etc. live around us. We should behave tolerantly with them. Tolerant behaviour can be maintained by doing a number of good deeds with the followers of other religions. For example, allowing them to practice their own religion, not interrupting them to celebrate their respective festivals and events, being benevolent to them, never taking away their wealth, maintaining good relationship with them, cooperating with them etc.

Forbidding to revile the Gods of the followers of other religions. Almighty Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,

ولا تسبوا الذين يدعون من دون الله

Transliteration: Wala tasubbulladheena yad'uuna min dunillahi

Meaning: Revile not you those whom they call upon besides Allah. (Surah Al-An'am: 108)

The Great Prophet (S.) used to treat people of different religions well. He also used to command his companions to treat peoples of different religions well. The Great Prophet (S.) said, "Whoever tortures a covenanted non-Muslim, I will seek judgment against him (the oppressor) on the day of *Akhirah*."
We will treat people of all religions nicely. We will not obstruct anyone from practicing his/her religion. We will not speak ill words to any religion. We will not torture anyone. We will establish good relationship with everyone.

A. Now we will read the text, think and fill in the blanks below. Let us do the task individually.

1. We will behave ------------ with people of other religions.
2. Tolerant behaviour is allowing people of other religions to practice ---------freely.
3. The Holy Qur'an forbids speaking -------- to the Gods of people of different religions.
4. Our Great Prophet (S.) behaved --- ---- with people of different religions.
5. Our Great Prophet (S.) forbade to do --------------- on the contracted non-Muslims.

B. Now, we will discuss what tolerant behaviour we will do towards other religions in the light of Islam and make a list of them. Let us do the task in groups.

Tolerant behaviour towards other religions

C. Now we will write the meaning and teaching of verse 108 of Surah al An'am and display them on a poster. Let us do the work individually.

Meaning of the verse

Teaching of the verse:

D. Now we will play the role of tolerant behaviour towards other religions by watching pictures/videos. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Respectful Behaviour towards People of other Religions

People of other religions including Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity live around us. They are also respected in the society. We must do respectful behaviour to them.

People of all religions are dignified as human beings. Almighty Allah has declared all people as honorable. He said in the Holy Qur'an,

وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ

Transliteration: Walaqad karramna bani Adama

Meaning: Indeed, We have dignified the children of Adam. (Surah Bani Israil: 70)

The Great Prophet (S.) was respectful to the followers of other religions. Once a dead body was being passed beside him. He saw it and stood up. The companions present there said, "This is the body of a Jew." The Prophet (S.) asked them, "Is he not a human being?" Thus, he showed respect to the followers of other religions as human beings.

Once when it was time for *Salat*, a man said, "O Messenger of Allah! It's time for *Salat*. But there are a group of non-Muslims in the mosque." The Great Prophet (S.) said, "The earth does not become impure due to the presence of non-Muslims."

We will always respect the followers of all religions. We will greet them. We will show dignity to them. We will pay importance to their opinion. We will sympathize with them. We will participate with them in various activities of the society. We will not do anything that harms them.

A. Let us read the content and think about it. We will answer in one word. Let us complete the task in pairs.

1. We have given dignity to the children of Adam. ------ Whose saying is this?
2. The land is not defiled due to the presence of non-Muslims. --------- Who said this?
3. Showing respect to the dead body of a Jew, who said, "Is he not a human"?
4. What kind of behaviour will we do with other religions according to the teachings of Islam?

Academic year 2025

B. Now we will read the content and write a summary of our own. Let us do the task individually.

C. Now we will discuss the behaviour of the Great Prophet Muhammad (S.) towards the followers of other religions and describe what activities we will do according to that. Let us complete the task in groups.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

D. Now we will demonstrate respectful behaviour towards the followers of other religions by role playing. Let us do the task in pairs.

Cooperative Behaviour towards People of other Religions

There are people of different religions around us. They are our neighbours. It is our duty to help our neighbours whatever religions they belong to.

People who are needy, hungry, thirsty or in danger are to be helped whatever their religions are. The Prophet (S.) used to visit and serve non-Muslim patients.

Seeing an old Jewish man begging, Hazrat Umar (R.) helped him. Whenever food was cooked in Hazrat Abdullah's house, he used to send it to his Jewish neighbours.

We will develop good relationship with our Neighbours of other religions. We will inquire if they are ill. We will help them in danger. We will donate if they become destitute. If good food is cooked, we will offer them to eat.

We will send gifts in their festivals. We will invite them to our social events. We will support them in their studies and other work.

A. We will read the text and think about it. We will answer in one word. Let us do the task individually.

1. What would Hazrat Abdullah do if food was cooked in his house?
2. How will we behave with the people of other religions?
3. What will we do if a neighbour of another religion is ill?

B. Now we will read the content and think. We will match the left part with the right part in the table below. Let us complete the task individually.

	Left Part	Right Part
1	The Great Prophet (S.) used to	with our neighbours of other religions
2	Seeing an old Jewish man begging, Hazrat Umar (R.)	whatever their religions are
3	If good food was cooked at the house of Hazrat Abdullah (R.), he	visit the non-Muslim patients and serve them
4	It is our duty to help our neighbours	would send food to their Jewish neighbours.
5	We will develop good relationship	helped him

C. Let us make a list of the duties we will perform towards classmates, neighbours or acquaintant people of other religions in the light of the teachings of Islam. Let us complete the task in pairs.

D. Let us conduct a project of financial support for the poor people of other religions according to the teachings of Islam. We will do a plan for it in the chart below. Let us do the task in groups.

Exercise

1. Tick (√) the correct answer:

a) What is it called when we live harmoniously with people of different religions around us?

1. Social harmony
2. Religious harmony
3. National harmony
4. Political harmony

b) Who formulated the Charter of Madinah?

1. Hazrat Muhammad (S.)
2. Hazrat Uthman (R.)
3. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
4. Hazrat Umar (R.)

c) "Revile not you those whom they call upon besides Allah." Who said this?

1. Almighty Allah
2. Hazrat Adam (A.)
3. Hazrat Musa (A.)
4. Hazrat Isa (A.)

d) "Indeed, We have dignified the children of Adam." According to this statement of Almighty Allah, the people of which religion are dignified?

1. All religions
2. Islam
3. Christianity
4. Buddhism

e) "The earth does not become impure due to the presence of non-Muslims." - Who said this?

1. Hazrat Adam (A.)
2. Hazrat Muhammad (S.)
3. Hazrat Musa (A.)
4. Hazrat Isa (A.)

2. Fill in the blanks:

a. The Great Prophet (S.) established -------- among the followers of different religions in Madinah.

b. In the Holy Quran, it is forbidden to -------- the deities of other religions.

c. As human beings, people of all religions are --------------

d. People who are needy, hungry or distressed, regardless of their religion, must be -----------.

e. Hazrat Umar (R.) ———— an old Jewish woman when he saw her begging.

3. Let's match by drawing lines:

Left side	Right side
Religious harmony is necessary	other religions
It is our duty to help our neighbours	visit and serve non-Muslim patients
We will develop good relationship with our neighbours of	he used to send it to his Jewish neighbours
Our Great Prophet (S.) used to	for the peace and prosperity of society
Whenever food was cooked in Hazrat Abdullah's house.	whatever religions they belong to.

4. Identify true or false:

a. Religious harmony is not necessary for the peace and prosperity of society. (True/False)

b. The charter that established religious harmony in Madinah is called the Charter of Madinah. (True/False)

c. Tolerant behavior is essential for maintaining religious harmony. (True/False)

d. Islam encourages us to preserve religious harmony. (True/False)

e. By helping needy classmates of different religions, good relationships are established. (True/False)

5. Answer in brief:

a. What is religious harmony?

b. How did the Prophet (S.) treat a Jewish guest?

c. What tolerant behaviours will you show towards people of different religions?

d. What behaviors will you show towards classmates of different religions?

e. How will you assist neighbours of different religions if they fall sick?

6. Descriptive questions:

a. Describe the ideals of the Prophet (S.) regarding religious harmony.

b. Prepare a list of tolerant behaviors towards people of different religions.

Fifth Chapter

Love for Animate World and Nature

Identity of Nature and Biosphere

Nature consists of everything surrounding us. There are the moon, the sun, the earth, oceans, mountains, rivers, air, water, soil etc in nature. Everything in nature, environment and biosphere is created by Almighty Allah and is governed by His order. All these things are the bestowings of Almighty Allah for us.

Almighty Allah has created the inanimate and animate things in nature. This animate and inanimate world are the elements of the earth. Some of them we eat to survive and some we use. For example, we get fruits from plants. We get a variety of food from animals.

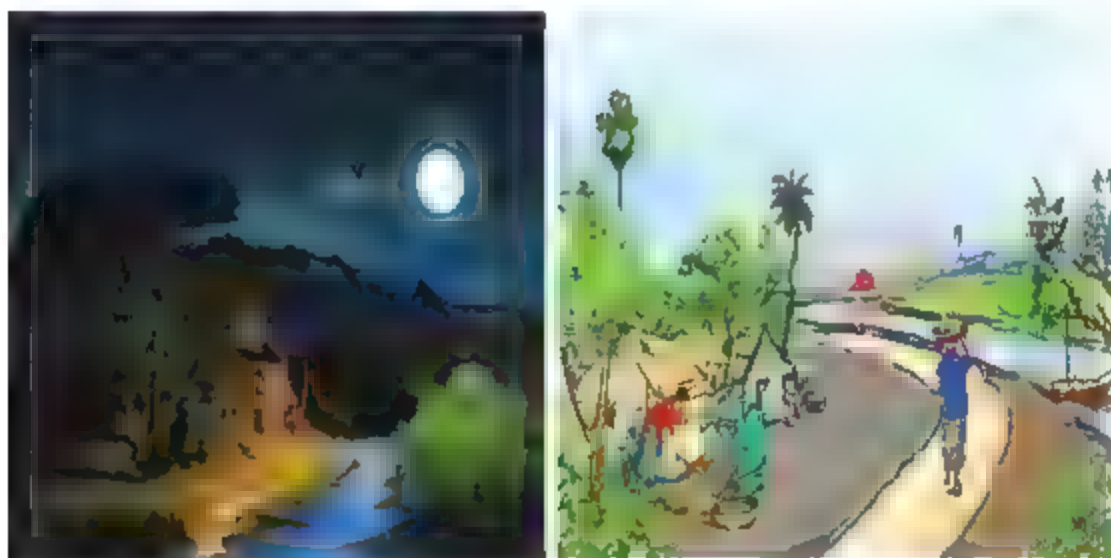



Image: Image of nature, environment and biosphere

We are dependant on nature, environment and biosphere to be alive. We need water to survive. Another name of water is life. Without oxygen we cannot breathe. We get oxygen from plants. Besides, the sun gives us light. Without the light and heat of the sun, the earth would be dark and icy.

Almighty Allah has created mountains, seas and many other things for our benefit. He says in the Holy Qur'an about this.

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا

Transliteration: Hualladhi khalaqa lakum ma fil ardi Jamia.

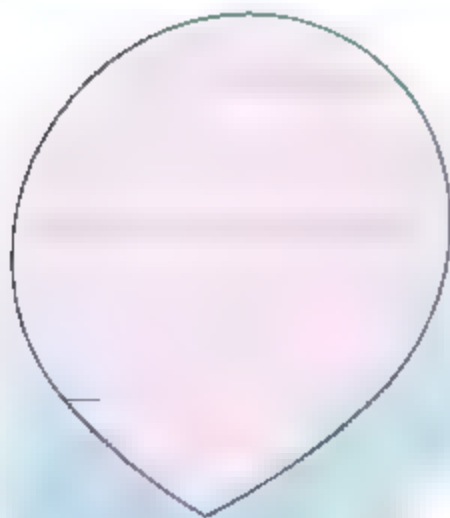
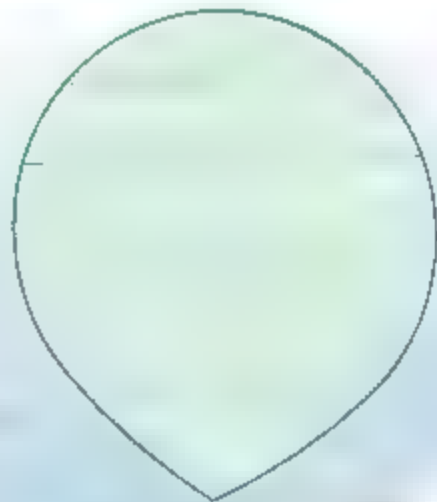
Meaning: It is He who has created for you all things that are on Earth. (Surah Baqarah: 29)

Almighty Allah created everything in this world and has given us the responsibility of its maintenance. So we should know nature, biosphere and environment and be careful towards them.

A. Now we will read the content and think about it. We will name five beneficial elements from nature, environment and biosphere around us. Let us complete the task individually.

B. We will match the information by drawing line from the left side to the right side below. Let us do the task in pairs.

Almighty Allah	know and be caring to nature, wildlife and environment.
Nature consists of	is life.
From plants we	everything surrounding us
From animals we	has created hills, mountains, oceans and many other things.
Another name of water	get oxygen.
We should	get a variety of food

C. We will write four sentences describing the contribution of nature and biosphere in our life. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Mutual Relationship among Humans, Nature and Biosphere

We depend on nature, environment and biosphere. We see light in the house. This light comes from the sun. Without the sun, the world would be dark. When there is no sun in the winter season, everything gets cold. Similarly, if there was no sunlight, the earth would be frozen. No creature on earth could survive. It rains from clouds. As a result we feel peace. If there was no rain, there would be drought, there would be no crops. We see rivers and canals around us. We travel through the river. Besides, we get fish to eat. Moreover, numerous aquatic plants and animals live in the rivers. Without river water our crops would not grow.

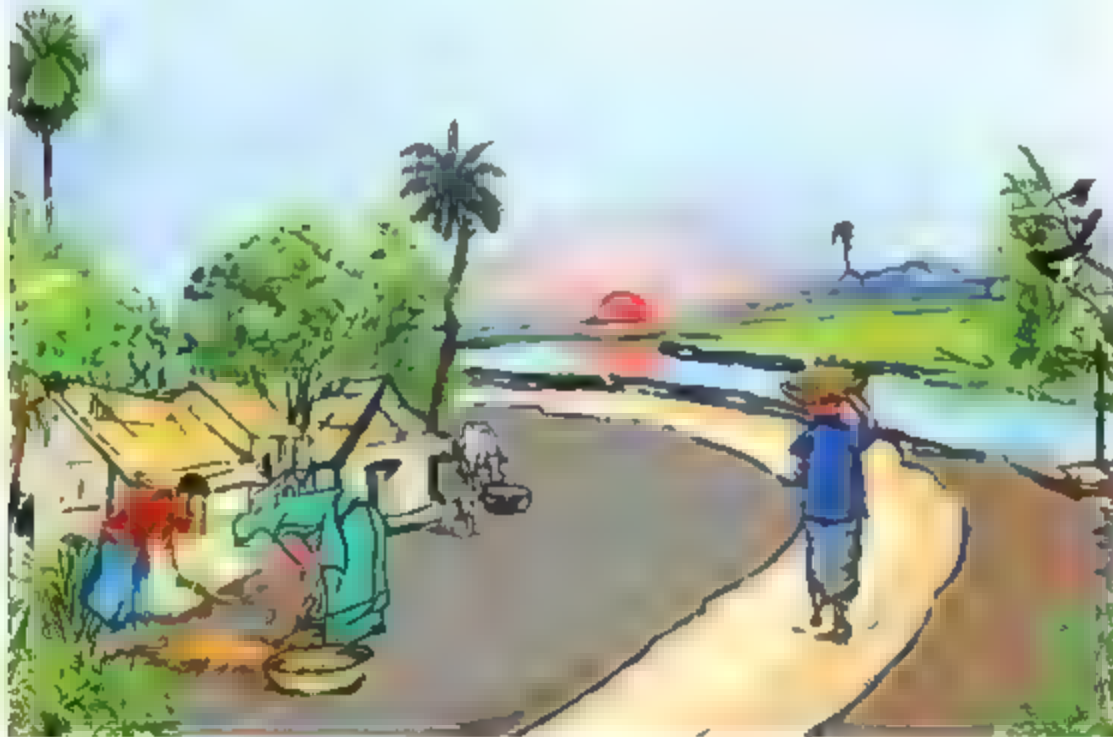



Image: Humans, rivers, canals, and plants

We get fruits, vegetables and other food items from plants. Besides, we get wood and furniture from trees. Wood is also used as fuel. The oxygen we need to breathe also comes from plants.

Image: Human, nature and biosphere

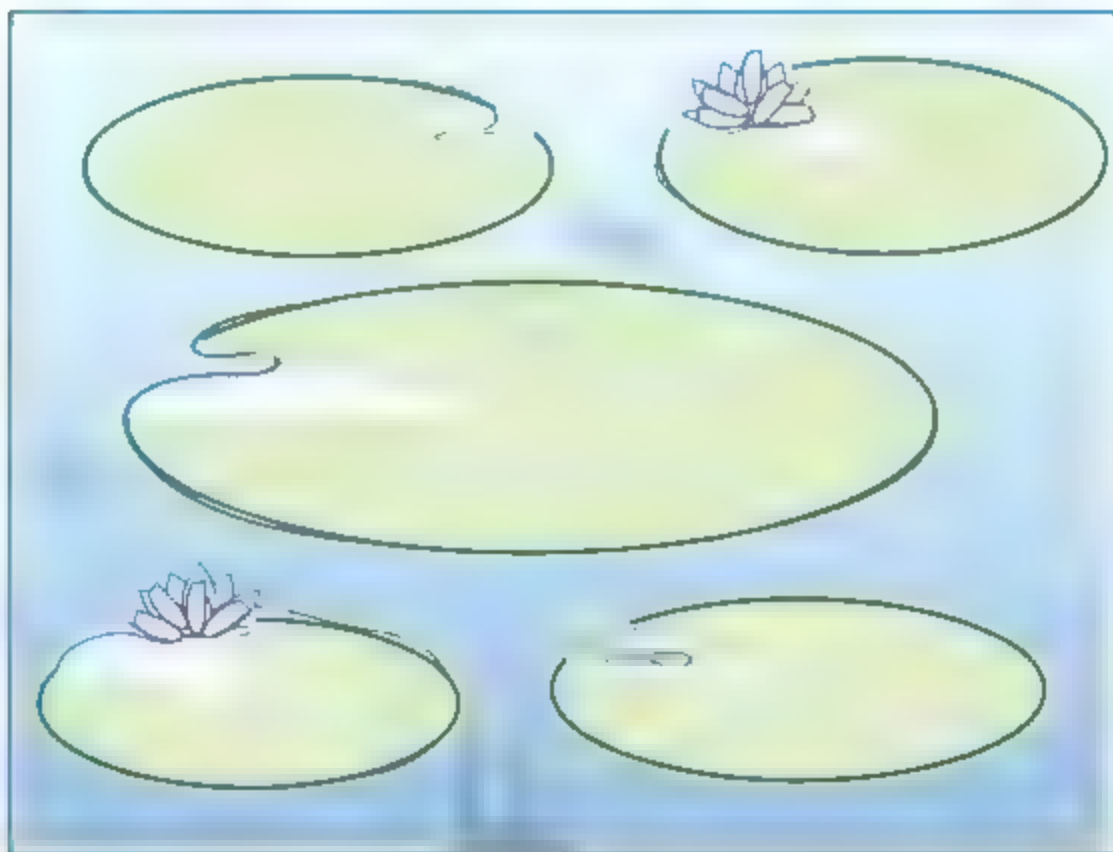
We have many domestic birds and animals. Cows give us milk. Various sweets are prepared from cow's milk. We eat beef, buffalo and goat meat. The land is cultivated by cows and buffaloes. We get meat and eggs from poultry. All kinds of fruits, flowers and crops grow in the soil. For example, everything including rice, wheat, corn, potatoes, onions, peppers, turmeric, garlic, vegetables, fruits grow in the soil. In a word, we live depending on nature and biosphere. As human beings cannot live without breath, similarly, leading normal life is impossible without nature, environment and biosphere.

So, we have a close relationship with nature and biosphere. There are instructions in Islam to take care of them. It is said in the Hadith, "If any Muslim plants a tree or sows seeds from which a man, a bird or a beast eats, it counts as Sadaqah (charity) for the producer."

So we will try to be caring towards nature and living world through loving behaviour.

A. We will answer the questions orally in one word. We will do the task individually.

1. Who is the Creator of man, nature and the living world?
2. What do we get from the sun?
3. Where does oxygen come from?
4. Where do we get wood and furniture from?
5. What type of behaviour will we do towards nature and biosphere?

B. We will read the content and think about it. We will write five sentences describing the mutual relationship among humans, nature and biosphere. Let us complete the task individually.

C. Let us draw a picture depicting our dependence on nature and biosphere.

Love and Care towards Animals and Nature

Look at the picture below. Let us say how a girl and a boy are taking care of nature. We grow up in the family with the love, affection and care of our parents. Creatures and nature also have families. There they also grow up with care. We can also take care of them. They remain fine with that. If a tree is taken care of regularly, it will produce flowers and fruits well. Similarly, if a cow is cared for regularly, it will give milk and meat more. Trees, forests, mountains and rivers are part of nature. Damage to these causes natural disasters. Then our existence is threatened. So there is a need to take care of them. Every creation of Allah must be loved and cared for. If we would be kind to the creations of Allah, Allah would be kind to us.

Image: Taking care of animals and nature

Regarding showing kindness and love to creations as well as nature, the Great Prophet (S.) said,

ارْحَمُوْا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمْكُمْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ

Transliteration: Irhamu man fil ardi yarhamukum man fis samai.

Meaning: Be merciful to the people of the earth and the One who is on the heaven will do mercy upon you.

Almighty Allah has created us as the most rational creature. So it is our duty to be careful towards nature and biosphere. Nature and biosphere provide us with everything we need for living. If we plant trees, the earth becomes greener. We get more flowers and oxygen. And if the trees are cut,

the earth will be damaged. We will not get fruits for food and oxygen to live. So we will plant more and more trees. Emphasising the importance of planting trees, the Prophet (S.) said, "If you know for sure that *Qiyamat* is coming, then if you have a sapling to plant, plant that sapling."

In the final day of judgement, Allah will ask the person who kills a sparrow or a animal smaller than it in vain. (Hadith from the Nasa'i Sharif)

There are 70 branches of Iman, among them the lowest one is to remove the inflicting elements from the paths. (Hadith from the Muslim Sharif)

You will keep yourself refrain from the cause of curse, urinating and defecating on three places such as
(1) stairs of a pond
(2) streets and
(3) shadowy places
(Hadith from the Abu Dawood Sharif)

Instructions of Islam to take care of animals, nature and environment

Image: Hadith about taking care of animals and nature

We will keep our surroundings clean. We will not throw garbage and spit cough anywhere. Because it spreads germs and pollutes the air. Plastic, polythene, chemical waste etc. spoil the environment. Dumping of garbage in ponds, canals and rivers pollutes water. If the blood of the slaughtered animal is not properly cleaned during the Qurbani (sacrifice), it harms the environment. So we will refrain us from doing these things.

Any act that harms the soil, air, water and environment is prohibited in Islam. Therefore, we will not do any work that harms the environment. We will not leave the carcasses or leftovers of the animals anywhere rather bury them in a hole in the ground. Household garbage and leftovers should be left in the designated place. If necessary, these garbage will be buried in the ground. Smoking causes air pollution. So, we will create awareness to prevent smoking. In this way, we will show caring behaviour towards animals and nature by loving them through our various activities.

A. Now, we will read the content again and think about it. Let us mark Right/Wrong answers. We will complete the task individually.

1. Animals and nature have families. — Right / Wrong
2. Damage to plants and forests does not cause natural disasters. — Right / Wrong
3. Spitting and coughing anywhere spread germs. — Right / Wrong
4. Smoking does not cause air pollution. — Right / Wrong
5. Any activity that harms the environment is prohibited in Islam. — Right / Wrong
6. In the Qur'an and the Hadith, there are instructions to take care of animals and nature. — Right / Wrong
7. There is no need of love and caring behaviour for animals and nature. — Right / Wrong

B. We will write what activities we will do to take care of animals and nature in the spaces below. Let us complete the task in pairs.

C. We will play the role of taking care of life and nature in the light of Islam. Let us do the task individually.

D. We will make a list of practical exercise of taking care of animals and nature around school and home. Let us complete the task in groups.

We shall keep the garbage in a certain place without leaving it anywhere.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

Exercise

1. Tick (√) the correct answer:

a) Who is the Creator of nature, the environment and the entire animate world?

1. Humans 2. Angels
3. Almighty Allah 4. Messengers

b) To whom has Almighty Allah entrusted the responsibility of maintaining the nature, the environment and the entire animate world?

1. The jinn 2. The human
3. The angel 4. The nature

c) Why are we dependent on nature, the environment and the animate world?

1. They provide our food 2. They provide materials for clothing
3. They provide materials for our shelter 4. All of the above are correct

d) If any Muslim plants a tree and then any human, bird or animal eats its fruits, what is it counted as for the person who plants?

1. Gift 2. Debt
3. Sadaqah or charity 4. Contribution

e) "Be merciful to the inhabitants of the earth and then the One who is on the heaven will do mercy upon you." Who said this?

1. The Great Prophet (S.) 2. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
3. Hazrat Umar (R.) 4. Hazrat Uthman (R.)

2. Fill in the blanks:

a. The nature, the environment and the living world are _________, from Almighty Allah for us.

b. There is a close _________ between us, nature and the living world.

c. We will strive to be caring toward nature and the living world through _________ behavior.

d. Living being and nature also have _________.

e. Smoking causes _________.

3. Let's match by drawing lines:

Left side	Right side
We get oxygen	forbidden in Islam.
The nature, the environment and then entire animate world are	damage the environment.
We must love and take care of	from plants.
Plastic, polythene, and chemical waste	Allah's all creations.
Any action that harms the soil, air, water or the environment is	the creations of the Almighty Al-lah.

4. Identify true or false:

a. Almighty Allah has created the inanimate and animate things in nature. (True/False)

b. Nothing in nature or the living world brings any benefit to us. (True/False)

c. Throwing away animal carcasses or waste here and there is not harmful. (True/False)

d. Love and caring behaviour towards living beings and nature is important. (True/False)

e. The Prophet (S.) instructed to show mercy and love towards living beings and nature. (True/False)

5. Answer in brief:

a. What has Almighty Allah created for our benefit?

b. What benefits do you receive from Almighty Allah's creation?

c. Why are love and caring behavior important for living beings and nature?

d. What instruction did the Great Prophet (S.) give regarding tree plantation?

e. What tasks will you undertake to preserve the environment?

6. Descriptive questions:

a. Mention how we are dependent on nature, the environment and living beings.

b. Describe what problems can arise if we harm nature.

c. Write down what Islam says about taking care of nature and the environment.

The End

Academic Year 2025, Class Three–Islam

Heaven lies beneath the feet of your mother.

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh